

Racing to Superconductor Age

U.S. Industry Hastens the Move from Lab to Market

By James Glieck
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Industry in the United States is embarking on a frantic competition to turn a few gray-black chunks of ceramic into impossibly efficient electric transmission lines, impossibly small computers and impossibly fast levitating trains.

The discovery of a new class of superconductors, materials that carry electric current without any loss of energy, has opened the door to a host of futuristic applications.

The result, according to many government and industry officials, appears to be a dramatic hastening of the usual process of bringing a new technology from the laboratory to the marketplace.

In industries ranging from computers to electrical power, companies are acutely aware not only of domestic competition but also of a strong national effort under way in Japan.

"All of the processes are being accelerated," said Paul Fleury of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Bell Laboratories, one of the industrial research centers at the forefront of superconductivity work. "We're considering questions related to technology in a much earlier time than I've ever heard of."

The most optimistic predictions

suggest that large-scale applications of the new materials will take years to develop. But, even as theoretical physicists struggle to understand the materials and improve their current-carrying qualities, engineers already have begun to make

better, current-carrying wires of the material.

Bell said it expected its process to be commercially viable. Several other research centers have turned the superconducting material into thin film that could be used to print electronic circuits on a chip.

The research has a staggering potential for transforming both science and the technology of everyday life. So companies have begun looking for ways to shorten the customary road from a scientific discovery to a commercial technology, from research to development to production.

"The funding agencies are going to put mildly, bananas," said Paul Richards, a physicist at the University of California at Berkeley, "and there is a lot of pressure on the materials people to move quickly."

Mr. Richards has studied several of the possible applications, including high-speed trains that would float in the grip of superconducting magnets.

In the United States, some officials are seeking a coordinated national effort. Legislation has been introduced in Congress to establish a new Commission on Commercial and National Defense Applications of Superconductors.

Senator David F. Durenberger

See CONDUCT, Page 6

There is a tremendous potential market out there for people who can bring this technology into commercial practice.'

— Donald K. Stevens,
U.S. researcher

rapid progress on the first essential production problems.

They are taking the brittle pieces of ceramic that caused the first excitement and turning them into useful shapes: the wires and thin films on which every practical application will depend.

Bell Laboratories and Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois announced separately this week that they had fabricated the first flexi-

Moscow Displays Wiretaps

It Accuses U.S.
Of Eavesdropping
On 'Huge' Scale

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union accused Washington Thursday of wide-scale espionage and backed up its charges with a display of wiretaps and other spying devices that it said were taken from five Soviet facilities in the United States.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman

An architect for the Soviet Embassy describes the discovery of electronic bugs. Page 3.

An expert warns that Moscow's monitoring network is larger than suspected. Page 3.

Boris Pyadyshev, said at a press conference that the charts, photographs and equipment presented here represented only a sampling of the "huge proportions" of eavesdropping equipment periodically uncovered in Soviet facilities in the United States.

U.S. espionage against the Soviet Union constitutes "an electronic invasion," Mr. Pyadyshev said.

In 1979, when the new Soviet Embassy in Washington, which was completed in 1980, was under construction, the Soviet Union planned the United States with planting listening devices in it.

Soviet spokesman said Thursday that, despite Soviet protests, the scale of bugging of its missions in the United States has increased. They said some of the equipment was discovered "just the other day."

Mr. Pyadyshev charged Washington with launching a campaign of "spy mania" against the Soviet Union "to distract attention from its own gross violations of diplomatic practice and pure human morality with regard to Soviet institutions on its own territory."

In recent weeks, Washington has alleged several cases of "espionage, a sexual enticement of U.S. marines by Soviet citizens and bugging in its facilities in the Soviet Union. This was highlighted by an announcement by President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday that the newly built U.S. Embassy in Moscow may have to be demolished due to security breaches."

[In Washington, U.S. officials
See MOSCOW, Page 6



Pat Benvenuti/Reuters

Governor for Hong Kong Is Sworn In

Sir David Wilson, wearing a plumed ceremonial hat, reviewed an honor guard of Gurkha troops Thursday in Hong Kong before he was sworn in as the governor of the British colony. Sir David, 51, a career diplomat and China expert, succeeds Sir Edward Youde, who died in December. There is no fixed term for the post. Hong Kong is scheduled to be returned to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Dollar Off On Baker Remarks

Markets Test
Accord by G-7;
U.S. Stocks Sink

Compiled by Our Staff From Wire Services
NEW YORK — The dollar closed at a 40-year low against the yen in New York on Thursday after a statement by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d that markets took to mean the U.S. government would agree to a further orderly fall of the dollar.

The dollar's decline triggered heavy selling of Wall Street stocks and the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 2,339.20, off 32.96 on the day (Page 10). Bond prices also fell.

The chaos in the markets followed a meeting late Wednesday by finance officials of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada, known as the Group of Seven, at which they renewed the commitment made on Feb. 22 in Paris to cooperate to stabilize major currencies "at around current levels."

Thursday's severe selling pressure on the dollar was seen as a test by currency markets of the group's resolve to defend that commitment.

Italy's finance minister, Giovanni Goria, said foreign exchange markets had asked the Group of Seven what they would do to protect the dollar and they had "found the answer was weak."

"In terms of imbalances in the exchange rates, things haven't improved" since Feb. 22, he said.

Wednesday's G-7 session, held during the spring meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, produced no new initiatives to prop up a dollar that has fallen roughly 5 percent against the yen since the Paris agreement.

The group's failure to come up in its communiqué with specific new measures to eradicate world trade imbalances sharply increased sentiment against the dollar, dealers said, and the way appeared clear for further falls.

Rumored moderate selling of yen by the U.S. Federal Reserve did little to halt the dollar's decline, they said.

In early New York trading, the market was bearish but fears of

See DOLLAR, Page 15

In Cambodia, a New Capitalism

Private Sector Booms as Party Stresses Economic Realities

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

PHNOM PENH — Starting along from a small wooden house eight years ago, Seng Veng has built up a private auto repair business that now employs 10 workers. He charges about \$300 to overhaul a wrecked car, and his workers earn close to \$500 each month in a Communist country where the official monthly salary is about \$20.

Kong Suon runs a private furniture-making shop, constructing desks and tables and chairs priced theoretically beyond the reach of any Cambodian. Yet, he employs more than a dozen workers and pays 10 times as much in monthly taxes as most government employees here earn.

Private sector activity under communism is blossoming in Cambodia. Success stories abound, from the silver shop owner to the woman who makes fruit drinks in an electric food processor at the private marketplace.

[In Washington, U.S. officials
See PHNOM PENH, Page 6

of a supposedly socialist, classless state, the private sector is flourishing, with new entrepreneurs setting up beauty parlors, tailor shops and even selling bottled gasoline on streetside stands.

Allowing free enterprise to bol-

Communism Can It Reform?

Last in a series of articles.

ster a sagging economy might sound heretical for a Marxist state wedded to state control and central planning. But it is an idea that has found increasing currency among the three Communist countries of Indochina.

Twelve years after communism was consolidated in Indochina following bitter wars, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are suffering from low productivity, chronic shortages of goods, unemployment and agricultural output that consistently falls short of state goals.

Their economies stand in sharp contrast to the generally robust ones of their non-Communist Southeast Asian neighbors, such as Thailand and Singapore.

Facing public discontent and grass-roots party pressure from within, Communist leaders in all three countries have in recent months engaged in unusually scathing self-criticism, complaining of bureaucratic mismanagement and corruption.

As remedies, they have talked of increasing the autonomy given to factory managers and provincial authorities, cracking down on corruption and seeking more trade and investment from the West.

In a more symbolic shift, they are increasingly talking of unleashing the private sector to fuel an economic renovation.

Vietnam is encouraging entrepreneurs to open small businesses and has tried to remove state barriers to the circulation of consumer goods. Laos is increasingly talking of joint ventures with private business, while trying to normalize relations with Thailand to increase cross-border trade.

In Vientiane and Hanoi, the turn to the private sector has come with varying degrees of enthusiasm and restraint, suggesting to Western analysts that the debate remains unsettled as to the timing and pace of change.

Some hard-liners are concerned about any lessening of party control or loss of ideological purity. Others fear the re-emergence of the once-powerful bourgeois trading class, a group once dominated by ethnic Chinese.

In Cambodia, by contrast, the private sector economy is booming, due in part to the rather liberal application of Marxist economic principles by the Communist authorities in Phnom Penh.

Party officials defend the system as Cambodia's "economic reality," made necessary by poverty and the hardship of an ongoing guerrilla war.

The brisk pace of Cambodia's capitalist economy is reflected in stalls of the half-dozen private markets around the city. Shelves are packed with an array of imported consumer goods, including Nescafé instant coffee, Tang breakfast cereal, Heineken beer, gold watches, stationery, children's toys, stereo "boom boxes" and some of the latest rock cassette tapes.

"We don't have a black market," a Cambodian government official boasted to two foreign reporters. "We have a free market."

The variety of Western products seems to make a mockery of Cambodia's supposed isolation from the West eight years after Vietnam invaded Cambodia, deposed the hated Pol Pot regime and installed a Communist government more to its liking. Vietnam keeps about 40,000 troops in Cambodia.

Cambodia's dynamic private sector has also brought a new prosperity to a small but growing number of urban merchants, traders and small businessmen, creating a new, more affluent bourgeois class.

They can be seen plying the city's streets on their shiny new Honda 100 motorcycles, shipped in from Thailand at a cost of \$1,500 each. They can also be seen at the smattering of private restaurants around town, where tables filled with Cambodia's new elite dine on lobster and imported beer, meals that would cost a government worker five months' salary.

Prime Minister Hun Sen, in an interview, said this capitalism was essential to Cambodia's economic reconstruction.

"The point that we should be

Opposition
In Yugoslavia
Still Divided

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Despite recent strikes by Yugoslav workers and a mood of public discontent, the development of a nationwide opposition movement to Communist rule is still considered unlikely by leading intellectual dissidents here.

Opposition activists and Western diplomats say that workers who went on strike in at least 168 communes across the country last month are making pay demands and appear ready to forge independent links among themselves or adopt a broader program.

More important, these activists say, the country's intellectual opposition, although steadily growing in recent years, is divided and unprepared for a confrontation with Communist authorities.

Dissidents say the present political balance could shift if the government uses force against workers or if economic conditions deteriorate. For now, however, they say, national Communist leaders and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic face stronger opposition from local Communist authorities than from society as a whole in attempting to implement economic austerity.

"You have a lot of groups and a lot of platforms, but you don't have a common platform anywhere," said Mihajlo Markovic, a leader of the dissident Marxist group Praxis. "Any effort at a broad opposition movement would be immediately suppressed."

The recent strikes, which followed wage cuts and freezes meant to halt three-digit inflation, was a rare show of national protest. Yugoslavia is divided into six self-governing republics and two provinces, with differences in nationality, wealth, religion and language. Its 23 million people have experienced increasing political fragmentation since the death of its postwar leader, Marshal Tito, in 1980.

Political opposition has largely remained compartmentalized within the republics and has been dealt with by republican rather than federal authorities. The recent strikes were handled by individual repub-

licans.

See BELGRADE, Page 6

Kiosk

Senate Is Critical Of Shultz Trip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, angered at reports of widespread espionage at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, urged Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Thursday to cancel his planned talks with Soviet officials next week or find a secure place in which to hold them.

The vote approving a non-binding, sense-of-the-Senate resolution was 70-30. The State Department declined immediate comment, but Mr. Shultz has indicated he intends to go ahead with the trip. (Related Story, Page 2)

The dispute overshadowed a plea by Mr. Shultz for greater freedom for Soviet Jews, which he made after laying a wreath to commemorate the victims of the Nazis.

He was accompanied at the ceremony by the president of West Germany, Richard von Weizsäcker, and the mayor of West Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen.

Members of the Jewish community, estimated at about 6,000, followed Mr. Shultz to a memorial where he laid the wreath. The memorial, a gray stone wall, was flanked with the Israeli and West German flags and bore the inscription, "To the Victims of the Nazi Dictatorship 1933 to 1945."

[Police on Thursday arrested a Palestinian man suspected of preparing a bomb attack on Mr. Shultz. The Associated Press reported that the man, 36, was placed in "preventive custody" early Thursday morning, before Mr. Shultz's arrival. The police official said he would be released after Mr. Shultz's departure from the city.]

The dispute was still the dispute but Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, insisted that arms for Saudi Arabia were in Western and Israeli interests and that West German firms should supply the weapons.

Contradicting the government, in which his Christian Social Union is a coalition partner, Mr. Strauss said, according to his party newspaper, that Bonn was highly interested in seeing a West German shipyard win a \$4-billion contract to build submarines for the Saudis.

The newspaper reported that arms sales were being considered and that Chancellor Helmut Kohl supported the effort to secure the submarine contract.

Government sources have said that Bonn would grant an export license if a West German shipyard won a \$4-billion contract to provide the submarines.

Mr. Herzog said that Mr. Strauss's views were not new to him, but he found that the timing of his statement broke the optics of rules on international conduct.

The first round in National Hockey League playoffs produced some upsets. Page 17.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Spanish union officials predicted that 1 million workers would strike, halting most air and rail traffic. Page 2.

■ U.S. women voters are likely to play a more visible and important role in the 1988 presidential elections. Page 3.

■ TRAVEL

■ Rural Switzerland: the unspoiled joy of the region of Emmental. Page 7.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The EC said it would probe complaints that Japan was selling computer chips in Europe at unfairly low prices. Page 11.

■ Hospital Corp. of America said it had received a \$3.85 billion buyout offer. Page 11.

■ The first round in National Hockey League playoffs produced some upsets. Page 17.

In U.S., Discord On Arms Control

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three days before Secretary of State George P. Shultz was to leave for arms control talks in Moscow with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, he got his negotiating instructions from President Ronald Reagan at a meeting at the White House on Wednesday.

In most recent American administrations, this would have been an unremarkable event, part of the

NEWS ANALYSIS

normal bureaucratic wrangling between government agencies before any crucial meeting with the Russians.

But in the Reagan administration, fundamental discord on what should be negotiated with the Russians has gone on for most of the last six years.

And according to several officials directly involved this time, that discord continued right up to the national security meeting the president led at the White House on Tuesday.

Some disagreements may not have been resolved even then, they say, and one of the reasons is that the president seldom intervenes directly to tell his subordinates to stop arguing because he has made up his mind.

The last time he did so was in October, at the Iceland summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. He decided on the spot to offer a plan to do away with all offensive missiles within 10 years if Moscow would agree to U.S. research on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

All the European allies, and supporters and critics of the administration alike, later agreed that Mr. Gorbachev spared the president a policy disaster by refusing to agree to a plan that would have left Western Europe facing superior Soviet conventional forces.

Since last fall, the administration has publicly backed away from the proposal to eliminate all nuclear missiles, and the Soviet leaders may

Soviet Crafts Fail To Dock in Space

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet space research module Kvant failed to link up completely with the orbiting Mir station Thursday in a second docking attempt.

The first said Kvant had docked with Mir on the side of the station's engine compartment. But the agency added that "analysis of telemetric information from the space-craft" indicated that the linkup of the module and the orbital station "is not complete."

A first attempt to dock Kvant with Mir was aborted on Sunday when the module's directional systems malfunctioned.

Kvant, a new type of vehicle, was launched March 31 carrying 1.5 tons of instruments and equipment for use in experiments in space.

DOONESBURY



THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.



Gorbachev Begins His Delayed Visit To Prague

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

have changed some of their positions as well. Mr. Shultz will find out when he starts his talks in Moscow on Monday.

But after Iceland, according to a highly placed administration official, the lower-level wrangling in the government also resumed, particularly over such questions as how to respond to informal Soviet overtures that could be presented formally next week in Moscow.

Paul H. Nitze, the special adviser to the president and to the secretary of state on arms control, has been saying publicly that a decision on when to deploy SDI should wait until it was clear that ballistic missile defense would work and that the Russians could not counter it cheaply by deploying more offensive weapons.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has been saying the president wants to deploy his Strategic Defense Initiative, and Mr. Weinberger makes it clear that the sooner the better, possibly as early as 1994.

U.S. officials have not yet been able to agree on what kind of proposal to present to the Russians that would make continued work on SDI compatible with the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty with Moscow.

After much internal debate, the administration agreed to adopt an interpretation of the treaty that would allow new anti-missile technologies based on principles not known in 1972.

Mr. Nitze made part of the dispute public in an article he wrote last week for The Washington Post, after failing to get the administration to adopt one idea as an approach to the problem.

He wrote that there was "the possibility of a dialogue, along the lines some Soviet scientists have advanced, aimed at identifying the technologies now understood to be based upon other physical principles."

"Using such definitions, one can conceive of a regime that would allow SDI to proceed at a rapid but predictable pace," he continued.

Yevgeny P. Velikhov, a physicist and the vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was in Washington in January and did see Mr. Nitze, according to a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy.

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said in an interview last week that such an "unofficial" approach should not be taken seriously until the Russians presented it officially. He is also said to believe the idea would be unworkable in any case.

"If we reached agreement on a schedule of permitted and prohibited activity, it'll be unverifiable," a Pentagon official said, "and it will create unequal barriers."

Mr. Perle is going to Moscow with Mr. Shultz this weekend to make sure the Pentagon's views do not get short shrift in negotiation.

A high administration official, who was asked recently, "Do we want to reach an agreement?" answered: "That depends on who we are."

After weeks of debate among party leaders, Mr. Husak attempted to settle Czechoslovakia's position on political change at a Central Committee meeting last month by declaring that "while no one is forcing us to accept the conclusions of the Soviets, we will learn everything that can help us."

Mr. Husak and other leaders have outlined a program of cautious economic "restructuring" and promised to study such Soviet-endorsed political reforms as secret ballots and multiple candidates in party elections.

However, the Czechoslovak program falls far short of that outlined by Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. Officials in Prague have made clear they have no intention of making sweeping changes of personnel as have accompanied Mr. Gorbachev's changes.

The public ceremony outside the Prague castle appeared to attract office workers ordered to appear and spectators attracted by Mr. Gorbachev. The authorities, who did not restrict access to the historic site, later reported that more than 100,000 persons had seen Mr. Gorbachev there or along the route from the airport.

He explained that the decision was made to work together on the evaluation of enemy defenses that our nuclear forces have to cross." Mr. Giraud said on radio.

He explained that the decision was made during a visit to France by the British defense minister, George Younger, last month.

Military experts said Mr. Giraud's comments underlined France's apparent readiness for strategic cooperation in Europe after decades of insisting on keeping its strike force independent.

He was recruited by Soviet intelligence while he was a specialist in codes at the French Embassy in Damas from 1973 to 1974, the sources added. His identity was not revealed.



Irish Court Blocks EC Treaty Shift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — The Irish Supreme Court blocked a major piece of European Community legislation on Thursday by ruling that it conflicted with Ireland's constitution.

The Single European Act, which alters the EC's decision-making machinery and commits the 12 member states to closer industrial, economic and security cooperation, was overruled by a 3-2 majority in the country's highest court.

Prime Minister Charles Haughey said Thursday that Ireland's membership in the European Community was not in doubt despite the ruling.

He said he would recall legislators from their Easter break next week if necessary to hold a constitutional referendum to allow ratification of the Single European Act, which paves the way for the creation of a true common market by 1992.

The Irish court was acting on an appeal by Raymond Crotty, a Dublin university researcher, who argued that the act compromised Ireland's freedom of action and traditionally neutral posture.

The act is the first significant change in the Treaty of Rome that brought the EC into being 30 years ago. Signed by EC heads of government in 1985, it has been ratified by all member states and by the Irish parliament. It was to have taken effect Jan. 1.

The essential nature of sovereignty is the right to say yes or no, and in the present treaty that right is to be materially qualified," wrote Judge Brian Walsh.

He held that the Single European Act could be interpreted as forcing Ireland to go along with the security policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which Ireland does not belong. (AP, Reuters)

France, Britain To Join in Study Of Their A-Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

afraid of is not that we have a free market economy," he said. "What we should fear is the poverty of the population."

Hu Sen and other Communist Party and government officials interviewed during a week-long visit acknowledged that the private sector was creating a new elite.

One party official who often speaks freely with foreign journalists said: "This is not an egalitarian society. We must accept that. The most important thing for the government is to improve the lot of the poorest people, not to bring down the rich."

Most of the consumer goods arrive in Phnom Penh from Thailand and Singapore through the southern island of Kong Po in the Gulf of Siam, according to diplomats and government officials. Many of the Thai goods are first sent through Singapore, since the government in Bangkok maintains a measured distance from the trading they said.

What is more difficult to determine is the source of the hard currency that Cambodians use for the purchases. Some suggested that Cambodian families are still digging up the gold and jewelry that they buried when the Khmer Rouge came to power in 1975.

In contrast to Cambodia, private sector reforms have come much more slowly and have been much more limited in Vietnam.

Israeli Copters Raid Targets in South Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Armed Forces Radio reported that Israeli helicopter gunships attacked Palestinian guerrilla targets near Sidon in southern Lebanon. It said the aircraft returned safely to base and pilots reported accurate hits.

The targets were three buildings used as headquarters for planning guerrilla attacks, the radio said.

Palestinian sources said that the guerrillas shot down one of the aircraft. United Press International reported from Sidon.

Four Israeli Cobra helicopters were said by the Palestinians to have attacked the refugee camps of Aza al Helweh and Miye al Miye with rockets and machine-gun fire.

Palestinian sources said the guerrillas, firing from heavy anti-aircraft batteries, hit one of the attacking helicopters, which fell into the sea. The port city is 24 miles (about 38 kilometers) from Beirut.

Elsewhere, more than 40 wounded Palestinians were evacuated from Beirut's biggest refugee camp Thursday as part of Syria's drive to end the five-month war in refugee camps.

Witnesses saw 47 people, including four women and three children, carried out of Burj al-Brajneh camp to 10 ambulances that then took them to hospitals. (UPI, AP)

Strike in Spain Is Aimed At Most Air, Rail Traffic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Union officials said Thursday they expected that more than 1 million workers would join a wave of strikes on Friday, bringing to a halt most air and rail traffic throughout the nation.

The strike, aimed at thwarting plans by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to limit salary increases to a maximum of 5 percent, threatened to disrupt the travel plans of countless Spaniards and tourists expecting to begin their Easter vacations this weekend.

The state-owned airlines, Iberia and Aviaco, scheduled only 53 of

their normal 435 daily flights. Union leaders called a virtually total stoppage of trains, other than those that began their journey before midnight Thursday.

A spokesman for the Spanish railways said that up to 460,000 people had been expected to travel by train on Friday, including 60,000 on long-distance journeys. Many were able to leave for the coast aboard several special trains that left Madrid for the coast before the midnight strike deadline.

Subway workers in Madrid and bus drivers in Barcelona also were planning to strike, along with seamen aboard ferry and ship services operated by the state-owned Transmediterranea line to the Balearic and Canary islands.

The government is seeking to limit wage hikes as part of its anti-inflation strategy. The workers oppose the government's economic austerity program and its plans to seek greater labor efficiency in industrial plants. Spain has a 21.5 percent unemployment rate, the highest in Western Europe. Nearly three million Spanish workers are out of a job.

The mass walkout follows three months of strikes, student demonstrations and labor unrest, including work stoppages this week by doctors, nurses and other health workers protesting cuts in health spending and proposed changes in the national health service.

The Communist-led Workers' Commissions has been the principal organizer of the strike, but the Socialist trade union, the General Workers' Union, also has backed many. Its leadership issued a statement last week accusing fellow Socialists in the government of impeding a social contract.

Several newspapers have attacked the government for its lack of response to the strike. "Silence cannot be the answer," said the Madrid daily El País. (AP, AFP)

The mass walkout follows three months of strikes, student demonstrations and labor unrest, including work stoppages this week by doctors, nurses and other health workers protesting cuts in health spending and proposed changes in the national health service.

The vast majority of Cambodians, however, do not take part in the trade, creating tension as the inequities become more apparent.

A hotel worker, for example, said that she earns only the standard 200 rials each month — a little over \$6 at the official bank rate, but only \$1.50 at the unofficial rate given at stores and restaurants. She spends 14 hours a day, seven days a week, at her government job, and complained that she has no time to take a second, private sector job that would pay more money.

At a state-run bicycle tire factory, the 224 workers earn 300 rials to 500 rials a month. That is high by government standards, but it is 10th of what the workers make at Seng Veng's private auto repair shop.

The inequities create discontent. One foreign relief worker said, "People are disillusioned. They work, work, work, and it doesn't get them anywhere. And they see other people — government officials — making money because of the petty corruption and the free trade."

In contrast to Cambodia, private sector reforms have come much more slowly and have been much more limited in Vietnam.

And they seem small in comparison to the far-reaching language that emerged from the party congress in December, when three top-ranking cadres resigned to make way for younger economic pragmatists.

The selection of Nguyen Van Linh as the party's general secretary then seemed to herald a period of sweeping change. Mr. Linh had successfully experimented with free enterprise reforms in the country's more prosperous southern provinces around Ho Chi Minh City.

More than three months later, it is still unclear whether Mr. Linh has been able to heal sufficiently internal leadership divisions and move an entrenched bureaucracy in order to put his own personal stamp on Vietnam's economy.

In a recent interview in Bangkok, Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, said the goal of the changes is to mix centralized state planning with the economic laws of supply and demand.

He said the Communist authorities now recognize that the private sector plays an important role, as well as the granting of "autonomy," a frequently repeated term in official Hanoi pronouncements.

According to the few reports from Western correspondents in Hanoi, and from interviews with diplomats and analysts here, several small but significant changes have been announced.

Merchants and businessmen in Vietnam are being encouraged to

WORLD BRIEFS

Council of Europe Backs Tax Plan

PARIS (HT) — The 21-nation Council of Europe has provisionally adopted a proposed international tax convention that would give Western governments new means of cooperating in pursuing cases of tax evasion, council officials in Strasbourg said Wednesday.

The Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which is being actively opposed by business groups and by Western governments, is expected to be submitted to the council for formal approval in June.

If the proposal is not vetoed by any member country, it then would be available for signing and implementation by member governments on a voluntary basis. It seeks to encourage the exchange of information between tax authorities in cases of suspected tax evasion by corporations and individuals.

Craxi Again Submits Resignation

ROME (AP) — Bettino Craxi, the Socialist prime minister of Italy, submitted his resignation on Thursday to President Francesco Cossiga for the second time in five weeks, citing deep divisions in his five-party coalition government.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Craxi had accepted the resignation "with reserve" and had asked Mr. Craxi and his cabinet to stay on in a caretaker capacity.

But police officials said that the president is expected to appoint a prime minister-designate, probably a Christian Democrat, on Friday or Saturday, after consultations with key political leaders. Mr. Craxi first offered his resignation on March 3, but it was rejected.

Senator Simon to Run for President

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, promising "leadership that will build, that will care, that will dream," said Thursday that he will formally enter the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination on May

Security Expert Asserts Soviet Eavesdropping Is Greater Than Suspected

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — An Australian specialist on intelligence and security matters has concluded that the Soviet Union is operating a far bigger international effort to intercept and decode military, diplomatic and commercial communications than the West suspects.

Desmond J. Ball, head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University here, said that these intercepts gave Moscow a wide range of military intelligence about the West.

"The Russians are using every platform they can get their hands on for eavesdropping," Mr. Ball said in a recent interview. "And there is really very little public appreciation of this problem in the West."

Professor Ball said that Soviet eavesdropping of U.S. embassies was only part of a much broader effort. U.S. officials, he said, believed that communications monitoring systems were situated in nearly 60 Soviet diplomatic missions abroad.

Important sites, he said, include the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the recreational complex for its Washington-based personnel at Pioneer Point, near Centreville, Maryland; the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York, the Soviet residential building in Riverdale, New York, and the recreational complex for the Soviet UN delegation at Glen Cove, New York.

He said they also include the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, and the Soviet Embassy and trade mission in London; Soviet embassies in Tokyo, Beijing, Ottawa, Canberra, Wellington, New Zealand, Athens, Vienna, Havana, Mexico City, Managua, Lima, Buenos Aires and Beirut.

Professor Ball, a former research fellow at Harvard University and research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, has written numerous books and papers about defense, security and intelligence.

His survey of Soviet signals intelligence systems was published recently in a 1987 U.S. handbook on electronic warfare.

In the survey, Professor Ball said that the Soviet Union probably employed about 350,000 radio intercept operators, computer processors, cryptanalysts and other personnel, a number five times larger than the U.S. electronic eavesdropping establishment.

Evidence suggested, he said, that the Soviet Union maintained more than 500 ground stations for monitoring Western communications. About 300 were on Soviet territory, more than 150 in other Warsaw Pact member states and about 50 in other countries.

This was nearly double the number of signals intelligence stations operated by the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The five countries cooperate in gathering and sharing intelligence, especially material drawn from communication intercepts, under a secret accord, known as the UKUSA agreement, signed by the former wartime allies in 1947.

The United States maintains a number of listening posts in Australia, including the satellite receiving station in Pine Gap and the early warning ground station in Nurrungar.

Professor Ball said Soviet moni-

toring of almost the whole radio spectrum, including Western satellite relays and telephone conversations transmitted on microwave networks, were a major source of commercial intelligence for Moscow.

Intercepts of military and government communications were Moscow's principal means of surveillance and early warning, he said. They also provided "the great bulk" of Soviet intelligence about Western military activities and capabilities.

However, Professor Ball said Wednesday that although the Soviet Union had built up a much larger signals intelligence gathering network than the United States and its allies, it was hard to know whether the data were as efficiently used as the smaller volume collected by the West.

"All I can say is that the Russians are getting a lot more raw material," he said. "But their processing capacity is weaker because they lag behind the West in supercomputers."

Professor Ball's survey said that outside the Warsaw Pact, the three most important Soviet signals intelligence ground stations were at Lourdes, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Havana; Aden in South Yemen, and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

The 1987 edition of Soviet Military Power, released by the U.S. Defense Department on March 26, said the Soviet-manned research complex at Lourdes was the largest outside the Soviet Union.

The Defense Department said it enabled Moscow to monitor U.S. maritime, military and space communications as well as U.S. domestic telephone calls.

Professor Ball said Lourdes was equipped to gather telemetry from missile and satellite launches from Cape Canaveral, Florida. Satellite antennas at Lourdes were able to intercept digital imagery transmitted from U.S. photographic reconnaissance satellites, he said.

In the last few years, he added, Lourdes had also been intercepting high frequency radio traffic between the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Virginia, and CIA facilities and agents in Central America.

Professor Ball said Soviet signals intelligence sites in South Yemen provided coverage of naval and other communications in the Red Sea, the Gulf region and parts of the Indian Ocean.

Since 1980 at the former U.S. air and naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the Russians have installed two powerful high-frequency direction-finding systems and a communications satellite terminal.

The terminal provides a direct link between Cam Ranh Bay, Moscow and the Soviet's Pacific Fleet headquarters at Vladivostok.

The U.S. Defense Department

said the Cam Ranh Bay facility collected intelligence on China and U.S. naval activities in the region.

Professor Ball said the monitoring systems at Cam Ranh Bay could intercept messages from as far away as the joint U.S.-British military base on Diego Garcia and in the Indian Ocean. U.S. military installations on Guam island in the western Pacific, all parts of South East Asia and Australia.

While ground-based sites were the main source of Soviet signals intelligence, he said, Moscow had deployed a large number of ships, aircraft and satellites for intelligence gathering.

Professor Ball said Soviet moni-



REUTERS/Agence France-Presse

Architect in U.S. Describes Bugging After Discovery in '79, Russians X-Rayed Buildings

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States tried to implant eavesdropping devices in apartment buildings at the new Soviet Embassy complex here, prompting the Soviet Union to take measures to protect its new embassy chancery from electronic surveillance, according to John C. Warnecke Sr., who helped to design the \$65 million complex.

Listening devices lodged in the walls of the residences were discovered in 1979. The discovery led the Russians to disassemble parts of the new chancery building, inspect minutely other parts and X-ray "each inch of steel the night before it was put up the next day," he said.

"For three months after the consulate building was finished," Mr. Warnecke said in a special report on the project, "the Soviets moved scaffolding over the entire skin of the building with X-ray equipment looking for bugs."

They also refused to accept any materials fabricated outside the building site, including all precast concrete unless it was cast on the site, he said.

The incident is a reminder amid the outcry over the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow, which is ridden with listening devices, that each side has used highly sophisticated espionage techniques to try to penetrate the other's embassies for years.

After the 1979 discovery, the acting Soviet ambassador at the time, Vladimír M. Vasev, "waved around" pictures of the eavesdropping devices when he went to the State Department in January 1980 to lodge an official protest, according to press reports.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia asserted that the devices' "amazing acoustics" would have allowed the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency to hear "every sound, from a word spoken in the drawing room to a whisper in the bedroom."

Mr. Warnecke said the Russians assigned 10 to 12 inspectors to examine "every piece of material" that went into the building, causing delays and considerable additional cost in the construction.

Mr. Warnecke served as associate architect for the Soviet embassy project. He cited a number of other measures the Russians took to ensure that the embassy would not be bugged:

- They insisted that marble facing be of solid two-inch (51-millimeter) thickness without any three-quarter-inch sheeting on the back because they "did not want a layer of epoxy glue between the marble that could hide a bug."
- They paid an additional \$40,000 to \$50,000 to bring in structural steel in separate phases so that every inch could be X-rayed "the night before it was put up the next day."
- They paid an additional \$180,000 to have windows and window frames taken apart, inspected and reassembled on the site.

• They insisted that marble facing be of solid two-inch (51-millimeter) thickness without any three-quarter-inch sheeting on the back because they "did not want a layer of epoxy glue between the marble that could hide a bug."

• They paid an additional \$40,000 to \$50,000 to bring in structural steel in separate phases so that every inch could be X-rayed "the night before it was put up the next day."

But the women's 1986 claim is not speculative. Assuming accurate polling of voters, the figures demonstrate that had only men voted,

Women as a U.S. Political Force

A More Visible, Key Role in 1988 Presidential Race Likely

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Voting by women, authorized in the United States in 1920 but recognized only within the last decade as a potent political force, appears likely to play a more visible and important role than ever before in the 1988 presidential election.

By November of next year, according to population projections, about 10 million more women than men will be eligible to vote. This potential advantage is likely to be multiplied by the fact that a higher percentage of the eligible women register and vote than do eligible men.

On paper, at least, women could command the balance of power nationally. In seven of the last 10 presidential elections, the winning candidate's margin of victory in the popular vote was smaller than 10 percent.

Women gave an impressive demonstration of their pivotal political position in November when their votes, at least arithmetically, enabled the Democrats to recapture a majority in the Senate after six years of Republican domination.

In seven states where Democratic Senate candidates won — Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, North Dakota and Washington — a majority of male voters supported the Republican candidate and only a heavy Democratic vote by women shifted the result, according to CBS News polls of people who had just voted.

In Louisiana and North Carolina, male voters divided evenly, and women again provided the Democratic margin for the winners.

In most of these Senate races, candidates were separated by only two to four percentage points.

• They insisted that marble facing be of solid two-inch (51-millimeter) thickness without any three-quarter-inch sheeting on the back because they "did not want a layer of epoxy glue between the marble that could hide a bug."

• They paid an additional \$40,000 to \$50,000 to bring in structural steel in separate phases so that every inch could be X-rayed "the night before it was put up the next day."

But the women's 1986 claim is not speculative. Assuming accurate polling of voters, the figures demonstrate that had only men voted,

the Democrats would have lost nine of their present seats and now would be occupying the short end of a 55-45 Republican Senate.

Some authorities do not agree that the Democrats are likely to profit materially from the votes of women next year. Lance Tarrance, a Republican opinion analyst, said that more conservative women did not vote as heavily in midterm elections but turned out for the presidential contests. He predicted that issues involving peace and arms control negotiations would affect the votes of women next year but did not foresee such voters being influenced by economic issues such as inflation.

Mr. Tarrance said that poll takers attempt to account for the female majority in the United States by including women as 53 percent to 54 percent of the group to be interviewed.

Census figures, however, suggest that women now make up about 56 percent of those who actually vote; their voting participation in 1984 was 1.7 percentage points higher than that of men.

For many years after women were first guaranteed the right to vote by the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, analysis made little serious effort to determine whether their voting patterns were different from men's.

Ann F. Lewis, former executive director of the Democratic National Committee, said that until about 10 years ago a woman was likely to vote the way her husband did, even if her personal views on some issues differed.

With increased economic and professional independence fostered by the women's movement, she continued, "their private values have become their public values" and differences between male and female voting appeared.

Ms. Lewis, now national director of Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal group, predicted that in 1988 women would be "the largest and potentially most important group of uncommitted voters" as well as "the largest organized sub-group" in the Democratic primaries.

Australia High Court Blocks Deportation of U.S. Deserter

The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — The High Court of Australia on Thursday blocked the deportation of a U.S. marine who deserted 16 years ago during the Vietnam War and was arrested in December in Australia.

The court, Australia's highest judicial body, ruled invalid the warrant under which Private First Class Douglas Beane was arrested. The court said he had not committed any indictable offense in Australia.

"We are going to pursue whatever we can do to get the Australian government to turn Mr. Beane over to us, to return him to the U.S.," Mr. Lefkowitz said.

Mr. Beane is married to an Australian naval police, at the request of U.S. officials. Attention had been drawn to him when he applied to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra for a passport to visit his father, who is ill, in Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. Beane, 39, was arrested by

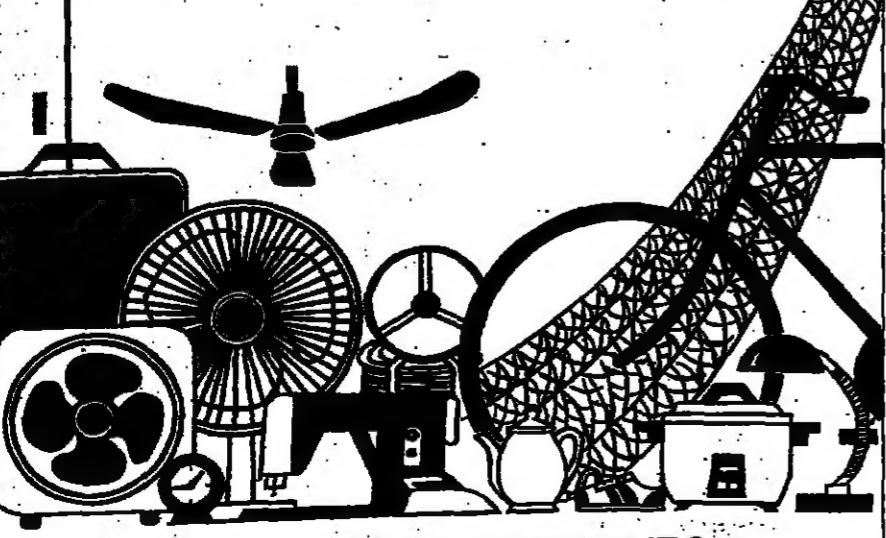
Australian naval police, at the request of U.S. officials. Attention had been drawn to him when he applied to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra for a passport to visit his father, who is ill, in Rutland, Vermont.

Mr. Beane's lawyers argued that the Australian defense minister, Kim Beasley, had no right to order Mr. Beane's arrest under the Defense Act.

First Among Equals

China National Light Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Corp. Guangdong Branch is one of the leading export corporations in Guangdong. We're engaged in exporting various kinds of light industrial products such as electrical appliances, shoes, suitcases, bags, glassware, plastic ware, hardware, toys, stainless steel kitchen ware and other general merchandises.

For more information about our products, please contact us direct or come to see us at the "China Guangdong Export Commodities Fair" in Hamburg, West Germany from May 18 to May 27.



China National Light Industrial Products Imp. & Exp. Corp. Guangdong Branch
2 Qiao Guang Rd., Guangzhou, China. Tel: 331959
Cable: INDUKT GUANGZHOU Telex: 44447 KLIPC CN

GUANGDONG

The competitors of the Falcon 100 are priced 1 million dollars less.

We leave it up to them to explain the difference.

It's relatively easy for a manufacturer to price his aircraft one million dollars less by compromising on certain areas to levels below the perfection of the Falcon 100.

Like the structure. Airframe and wings may be built at a lower cost and still be adequate for "normal" flying conditions. Yet, only the Falcons are built with the strength of a combat aircraft and have no life-limited structure. Even the oldest Falcon can fly through turbulence without slowing down.

Like aerodynamics. You could build a jet cheaper by cutting corners on its aerodynamic design. In the case of the Falcon 100, the military experience of Dassault engineers provides tremendous results:



the Falcon 100 has the highest VMO and MMO speeds in its field. It has no match in short-field performance, and handling, at all ends of the flight envelope-high and low, fast or slow.

To build a jet with the demanding airline standards, and incorporate advanced features designed and proven on some of the world's best combat airplanes is specific to Dassault and Falcon 100.

Surely our competitors would welcome such a perfection for their airplanes. But then... it would cost them at least one million dollars more!

Like aerodynamics. You could build a jet cheaper by cutting corners on its aerodynamic design. In the case of the Falcon 100, the military experience of Dassault engineers provides tremendous results:



High performance corporations such as IBM, Sony, Rank Xerox, Saab, cannot settle for less than first-class quality.

Isn't that why they all fly Falcon 100.

Dassault International

Please send me the Falcon 100 color brochure. I would like a sales presentation.
Name/Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
Name flying _____
Please send this coupon to Mr. Paul Dideron, Dassault International
27 Avenue Professor Pauchant, 92420 Massy - France
Tel: (33.1) 47 47 79 21 - Telex 203 944 Amadas

Business takes off with Falcon.

An End to Their Limbo

By apt chance, Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in Moscow next week just in time for Passover, and he plans to celebrate the Jewish feast of deliverance as a seder with Soviet Jews. What better time for Mikhail Gorbachev to amplify on hints that his government will agree, finally, to let an estimated 11,000 Jewish "refuseniks" escape limbo and leave the Soviet Union?

Pre-Gorbachev, the Soviet attitude was blunt indeed. Ethnic minorities were used as human commerce, their basic right to emigrate bartered to improve Soviet public relations. For all his *glasnost*, Mr. Gorbachev acts out of interest too. If the hinted-at releases materialize they will be for calculated advantage, perhaps to further warm his image in America. But even so, they would deserve a welcome, and positive response.

The place to start is by looking afresh at that relic of the Brezhnev era, the Jackson-Vanik amendment. That legislation, overwhelmingly voted in 1974, required that most-favored-nation trading benefits be allowed to Communist countries only if they permitted free emigration of dissidents. In practice, the amendment may have helped mainly in Romania.

There surely have been ups and downs in Soviet emigration, but these correlate with Soviet-American relations generally. The first big outflow came in 1971, when 13,000 Soviet Jews departed. In the next two years the totals rose to 32,000 and 35,000, increases that coincided with the signing of the first strategic arms treaty, a major wheat deal and talk of more trade. In 1974, when Jackson-Vanik was voted with the hope of increasing emigration, departures fell to 21,000. The trickle continued: 13,000 in 1975, 14,000 in 1976, 17,000 in 1977.

With the signing of another wheat deal, the outflow jumped to 29,000 in 1978 and, with the second strategic arms treaty, to a record peak of 51,000 in 1979. Then came the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and an American wheat embargo: The exodus fell to 21,000. With Ronald Reagan's victory and a renewed arms race, annual Jewish emigration dwindled to less than 1,000.

Hence there was considerable skepticism last winter when Soviet officials claimed that new procedures would make emigration easier—and surprise when 470 visas were granted to Soviet Jews in March, the highest monthly total in six years. Then last week came vague Soviet assurances to U.S. Jewish leaders that by year's end visas would be given to most of the refuseniks, the Jews who applied years ago to leave for Israel.

These hints have to be taken with caution. They have already been officially denied. But suppose Jewish departures continue to increase, rising to, say, 2,000 a month. Recognizing that the Soviet purpose is to wring maximum benefit from meager concessions, the relaxation should nonetheless occasion a favorable American response.

One such response would be to relax the Jackson-Vanik amendment. Whether or not it has affected Soviet behavior, relaxing it could offer a positive, approving gesture—and helpful, at the margin, in spurring Soviet exports to reduce a \$600 million trade deficit. The legislation itself permits the president to waive its penalties, given progress toward freer emigration.

The refuseniks live in a hollow limbo, untouchables who are publicly reviled and permitted only menial work. Passover would be a resonant time to let these people go.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tie Down Those Cowboys

The staff of the National Security Council ran amok in the Iran-contra affair. President Reagan conceded that even before appointing the Tower commission to investigate what happened. The Tower report subsequently warned that the NSC staff, so deeply engaged in hostage ransoms and Nicaraguan intrigues, must never again become "operational." In other words, it is proper for the staff to make and coordinate policy, but dangerous for it to execute it.

Yet with only a paragraph of explanation, the Tower board recommended against any law forbidding the abuse. Words like "operation" are difficult to define in practice and statute, the report said. "A legislative prohibition might prevent some future president from making a very constructive use of the NSC staff."

That proposition is not self-evident. Congress must examine it. Usually, legislating institutional solutions to problems caused by inadequate individuals is unfair. But covert operation provides a notable exception. Mr. Reagan now bans such covert activity by the NSC staff, but the Iran-contra affair shows how easily such bans can be ignored or secretly changed.

Congress prohibited covert operations in Nicaragua by intelligence agencies. The administration violated this ban by claiming that the NSC staff was not an intelligence unit under the law, and by running the

forbids operations through Oliver North and the national security adviser, John Poindexter. It should be easy to close this loophole for keeps. The statute might simply specify that the NSC staff is covered by laws that apply to the CIA and other agencies. Even more directly, it might say that no U.S. agency may conduct covert operations forbidden by Congress.

John Tower and his colleagues sought earnestly to keep the White House machinery free of red tape. But their solution, simple trust, has already been violated by this administration. Mr. Reagan can simply countermand his new executive order with a whisper.

Properly, the Tower board opposed requiring the national security adviser to undergo Senate confirmation. A president must be allowed to assemble a trusted staff free of congressional interference. Some activities require delicate channels, as long as the secretary of state is fully apprised. More generally, the Tower board's comments notwithstanding, its members understood that there is no practical way to separate the making and the implementing of policy.

Foreign policy is hard enough without putting presidents in a straitjacket. Yet the covert activities of cowboys on the NSC must be covered by law. To avoid further legislative intrusions, presidents will have to earn their flexibility by obeying the law.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress on Acid Rain

Americans do not really like quarrels with Canada, and President Reagan had several reasons for going beyond his script in Ottawa when he talked about acid rain. One was to keep that dispute from souring all the other business between the two countries. Another was to give a hand to a fellow conservative, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who has fallen low in the polls. Because Canadians sometimes accuse him of accommodating the United States too easily, he had been pushing Mr. Reagan hard on acid rain. Mr. Reagan wisely chose to respond positively, promising to go beyond his previous non-committal and at least consider a binding agreement to reduce acid rain.

The administration seems to have decided to give the subject a higher priority. There is a good deal of suspicion on this point among the people who take the Clean Air Act seriously and who cite Mr. Reagan's past record on environmental issues. But it is beginning to look as though, for the first time in six years, the administration is ready to move on acid rain.

Canada wants both countries to pledge to halve the emissions that cause acid to form in rain. That would be expensive. In terms of sulfur dioxide alone—the major component of acid rain—it would mean cutting emis-

sions by more than 13 million tons a year. Last year the Congressional Budget Office published a study showing that reducing sulfur dioxide emissions by 8 million tons would cost about \$2 billion a year. Going up to a 10-million-ton cutback would cost \$3.2 billion to \$4.7 billion a year. The cost per ton goes up sharply as the reduction increases and, because most sulfur dioxide comes from power plants, that cost is added to the price of electricity. The impact on electric bills would vary from one state to another, and in some it would be substantial. Congress will have to decide how much to spend, and at what point dollars for environmental protection might be spent better on other threats.

The sensible way to proceed is one step at a time. That means setting an intermediate target, measuring the result, and then deciding whether to take another step. That is a less dramatic leap than the Canadians urge. But it promises real progress, and it tells Canadians that their protests are not being ignored in Washington. It was a tranquil visit to Ottawa, but it may turn out to have been the occasion for a useful change in Mr. Reagan's attitude toward air pollution—not, after all, just a Canadian concern.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

AIDS: Some Heartening News

Almost lost in the debate over what, if anything, should be taught about AIDS in the schools was the good news about an American-French accord on AIDS research. A nasty spat over who should receive credit and patents for research had severely hindered vital international cooperation.

The accord ends a lawsuit between French and U.S. researchers; it calls for sharing the patent on blood tests and for contributing 80

percent of the royalties to an international research foundation. The announcement by President Reagan and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac elevates the quest for answers to the highest levels of government.

It also marked a welcome entry by the president into the national discussion of AIDS. If a rational consensus about AIDS education and research is to be reached, the country's leaders must help overcome public fears and misconceptions about the disease.

—The Miami Herald.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEWIS HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOURT and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (33) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thoyer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RSS5928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 3810616. Telex: 611702. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726735. Tel: 416721. Prez U.S.: Michael Cowen, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021. Tel: (212) 732-3890. Telex: 427175. S.A. au capital de 1200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Partitaire No. 61337. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Too Much Talk About Free Trade And Not Enough Hard Thinking

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The current American and Western outrage over Japan's trade policies, or the policies of Taiwan and South Korea for that matter, is totally understandable. These Asian countries use exports as a blunt instrument for economic expansion. They protect their own markets while invading those of others. They exploit the commitment of others to free trade. They are often devious and duplicitous in the process.

But isn't the West mainly responsible for this mess? Free trade is only meaningful between nations with the same level and rate of growth. Between rich and poor nations it simply serves to freeze the status quo.

The moment nations like Japan, Taiwan and South Korea decide they want to catch up with and even overtake the rest of the world, free trade becomes meaningless. The dynamics of increasing returns to scale mean they have no choice but to go invade other people's markets while they protect their own. If they do not, they will be tied forever to inferior status.

This, after all, is how the Western economies got their early start a century or so ago. They used various devices to capture markets in the backward nations and were branded imperialists as a result. Today some of those once-backward nations rely on various devices to capture markets in the West. Reverse imperialism!

There is another reason why free trade is meaningless and it is called exchange rates. Only four years ago the U.S. dollar traded for around 260 yen. Today it is 145 yen. If the present rate is the correct one, then four years ago all U.S. exports to Japan were being taxed at the rate of 75 percent subsidy. Was that free trade?

Even at 145 to the dollar, the yen is still undervalued, thanks to the huge outflow of capital from Japan to the United States. So the United States is still taxing its exports to Japan and subsidizing imports from Japan. Many of the newly industrialized countries, especially South Korea, have been even more ruthless in using exchange rates to promote exports.

If the weapon of imperialism was the gunboat, the weapon of reverse imperialism is the undervalued currency.

Given all this, the Western economies should have decided long ago where they were going and how they were going to get there. Most have hoped optimistically that the principles of free trade would begin to work once Japan and the newly industrialized Asian nations began to approach Western levels of development.

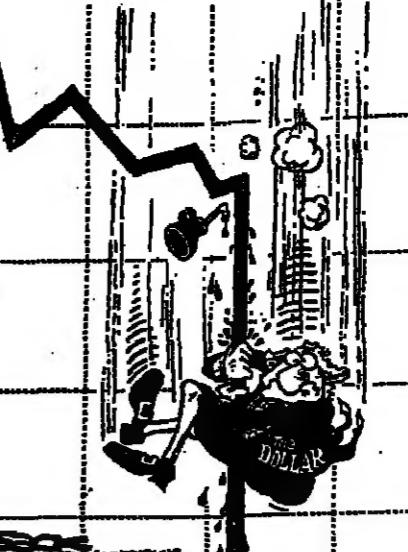
But that ignores the much stronger industrial dynamic found in these nations. The fact is that there is a single area of advanced technology in which Japan could not outproduce the West, once it made up its mind to do so. Free trade fully applied would leave the West without any advanced manufacturing. It would be an export of exotic services and knickknacks to Japan, and to the rest of the world.

In this situation the West has only two choices. One is to put much greater pressure on the currency of the "reverse imperialists" to ensure that exchange rates do at least give the more efficient Western exporters a chance. In Japan's case, a rate of 120 yen to the dollar is probably needed to give true export-industry parity.

The West must also make a hard decision whether it seriously wants to retain a manufacturing sector. If it does, as it should, then it should begin immediately to select the industries it wants to retain and the policies needed to retain them. If this requires some protection then so be it. Selective tariffs, quotas and subsidies to assist chosen industries beats the alternative—board taxes and subsidies imposed by arbitrarily fluctuating exchange rates any day.

But will this not allow domestic producers to become lazy? Not if domestic markets are large enough to allow governments to force competition between domestic producers, as is the case in the United States and the European Community.

True, even if domestic producers do their best it is unlikely they could match the productivity of the Japanese, and even the Koreans or Taiwanese in some products. But all that means is that



the West accepts, knowingly, that in manufacturing goods its economies are going to be, say, 10 to 20 percent less effective than its rivals.

But economies do not live by manufactures alone. A much larger component is services, where the West is still much more efficient than Japan. Add the food sector, where Japanese inefficiency is notorious, and there is no reason why Western living standards need fall behind Japan.

In the name of free trade, however, many of the Western economies are letting their manufacturing sector fall apart. They are losing the fine network of skills, machine tool industries, repair shops and so forth that make up the all-important industrial base. They are deindustrializing in the very worst sense of that word.

Instead of ending up only 10 or 20 percent behind their rivals, they face the prospect of being 100 percent behind. They will be saddled, as well, with massive unemployment, and all because of their slavish adherence to an economic dogma that never had much relevance to the real world, and certainly not to the highly dynamic world of Asian industrialization.

—International Herald Tribune.

Patching Up The 'Hole' In the Sky

By Michael Oppenheimer and Daniel Dudek

NEW YORK — Strange events in Antarctica, straight out of science fiction, have grabbed the attention of scientists and world leaders. The stratosphere's ozone layer, which screens living things from damaging ultraviolet rays, has been thinning dramatically during the southern spring — the beginning of what some scientists suspect is a worldwide decay.

Against the haze of scientific uncertainty that surrounds this seasonal "hole" in the atmosphere, one question stands out clearly: Can governments take coordinated action to protect the stratosphere and avert the risk to life on Earth?

Ozone, a special form of oxygen, reaches high concentrations 12 miles (19 kilometers) above the Earth, where it long had appeared immune from human intervention. But the emission of industrial chemicals, particularly so-called chlorofluorocarbons, was identified as a threat to ozone in the early 1970s. Chlorofluorocarbons stay intact until they drift into the stratosphere, where they disintegrate. Their fragments destroy ozone, and less ozone means more ultraviolet radiation reaching Earth.

The consequences of even modest increases of ultraviolet rays are disturbing. Such radiation causes both malignant and nonmalignant skin cancer. Continuation of the existing global emission levels of chlorofluorocarbons could result in an additional 1.4 million cases of skin cancer in less than 40 years in the United States alone. By the year 2075, 40 million Americans would be affected, and fatalities could exceed 800,000, according to a study by the Environmental Protection Agency. These figures, of course, represent only a small portion of the number of people who would be affected around the world.

Ocular impairment, damage to the immune system and increased air pollution are all triggered by increased ultraviolet radiation. In addition, millions of dollars of damage to crops, forests and building materials would be inflicted yearly.

Even a partial catalogue of these horrors was sufficient to spur Congress to ban chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol spray cans in 1978. That caused a temporary decline in emissions. Most European countries, by contrast, acted only to prevent construction of new plants that produce this chemical — a move resulting in no appreciable emission reduction.

Still, the use of this chemical in refrigeration, automobile air-conditioning, foam plastic and solvents is on the rise in America and abroad, and emissions are again at record amounts and are climbing.

The new findings from Antarctica suggest that these emissions are causing ozone depletion faster than previously thought possible. Other observations suggest that ozone loss is occurring in the Northern Hemisphere as well. If these hypotheses are borne out by further research, the old projections of harm, as bad as they were, would pale in comparison to the new picture. This is one risk that is definitely not worth taking.

Fortunately, a remedy is at hand. A bite of foam-packed fast food need not mean a chunk out of the ozone layer.

Harmless substitute materials for many uses of chlorofluorocarbons already exist. Where a substitute cannot be found, we can largely capture and recycle the harmful gases.

Industry officials have indicated that adequate substitutes could be available within five years. Severely limiting the supply of chlorofluorocarbons would provide an incentive to develop alternatives. The EPA, which soon plans to issue strict guidelines for limiting the use of chlorofluorocarbons, should hold the industry to a five-year schedule for near-total elimination of emissions. The United States could set the pace for all countries to develop alternatives.

The ozone layer cannot be saved without international cooperation. About two dozen countries have been discussing limitations of chlorofluorocarbons in a desultory fashion since 1980, but recent reports from Antarctica seem to have shaken most of them from general indifference to the problem. The European Community should now join America in phasing out emissions of chlorofluorocarbons over five years. Gradual ozone loss has been sufficient reason to act. The forthcoming ozone hole over Antarctica adds a note of urgency.

Michael Oppenheimer is senior scientist, and Daniel Dudek is senior economist, at the Environmental Defense Fund in New York. They contributed this to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Reckless Drivers

NEW YORK — With two persons killed [on April 7] and two [on April 6] by automobiles in the streets of this city, general indignation is stimulating the city magistrates to urge more stringent laws. During 1911, 142 persons were killed and 1,031 injured. So far this year, 46 persons have been killed and 288 injured. The Herald says: "With a clear law and judges to uphold it, we may have to master over our perversity, its self-destructiveness, and all the suffering will again have gone for naught."

International Herald Tribune.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

1937: Ford vs. the Union

NEW YORK — The anticipated bitter

OPINION

Raoul Wallenberg: Perhaps Now the Russians Will Tell

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For 42 years the mystery of the fate of one soaring man has haunted men and women all over the world, not letting them rest. Raoul Wallenberg, savior of thousands of Hungarian Jews, disappeared into a Soviet prison in 1945, but never vanished from memory.

Soviet governments have been hiding the story of Mr. Wallenberg ever since it fell into their hands. It took them 12 years

ON MY MIND

to admit that they had imprisoned him, and then they said that he had died in jail. And though Mr. Wallenberg was seen in Soviet jails from Moscow to Siberia years and possibly decades later, they have refused to say an additional word.

Why bring this all up now? Quite possibly he is dead; nobody has reported seeing him for eight or nine years at least. What does it matter in which year he died and in which cell?

One reason is respect. He never has left the minds of millions. People pay respect in their own ways to this lanky young Swede who went to German-occupied Budapest in 1944 to save Jewish lives and did, because he refused to understand that he could not.

A congressman gathers signatures for a House petition keeping the case alive, a writer whose parents were arrested in Budapest writes a biography, committees all over the world meet to talk about him.

And now, perhaps, there is another reason. Will Mikhail Gorbachev, who speaks of a new day for his people, decide that it is in the interest of his country to order the truth told? That would do honor to him and to the memory of Mr. Wallenberg and all Christians who risked their lives to save those who wore the yellow star.

Mr. Wallenberg was of a great Swedish family. He was not quite 32 when he was asked by U.S. representatives in Stockholm to try to save the lives of some of the Jews of Hungary, being slaughtered by the scores of thousands by the German Gestapo and by Hungary's own murderous fascists.

Nobody told him how to do it because nobody could imagine how, except for the wished possibility that Swedish neutrality, diplomatic status and some funds from American Jews might be combined to save a few Jews from death.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and easy to edit. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

It is difficult to comprehend what this one man did. He distributed thousands of Swedish passports, housed and fed Jews in buildings he bedecked with Swedish flags. He threatened, bluffed, bribed, haggled.

He marched up to the very death line, snatched Jews from under the clubs of guards. He faced down the killers, including Adolf Eichmann, the engineer of death.

"Ich bin Wallenberg," he declared, gently to Jews, fiercely to German and Hungarian Nazis.

Mr. Wallenberg saved thousands upon thousands. There was suddenly in this young Swede a power of compassion that produced a strength beyond himself or understanding.

In January 1945, Mr. Wallenberg crossed over to the victorious Red Army to get help. A Soviet general immediately sent a dispatch informing Moscow.

Mr. Wallenberg disappeared. Two years later the Russians said that he had never been in the Soviet Union. But in 1957, faced with world pressure for Mr. Wallenberg, the Kremlin said yes, he had been in Soviet jails but died 10 years earlier and the doctors and wardens involved were dead too and the body cremated.

The Russians so far have refused to budge in the face of documented evidence that Mr. Wallenberg was seen in prisons of the vast Gulag for years. Some place the last sighting in the late '70s. Kati Marton, the journalist and novelist, tells the story best in "Wallenberg," published by Random House.

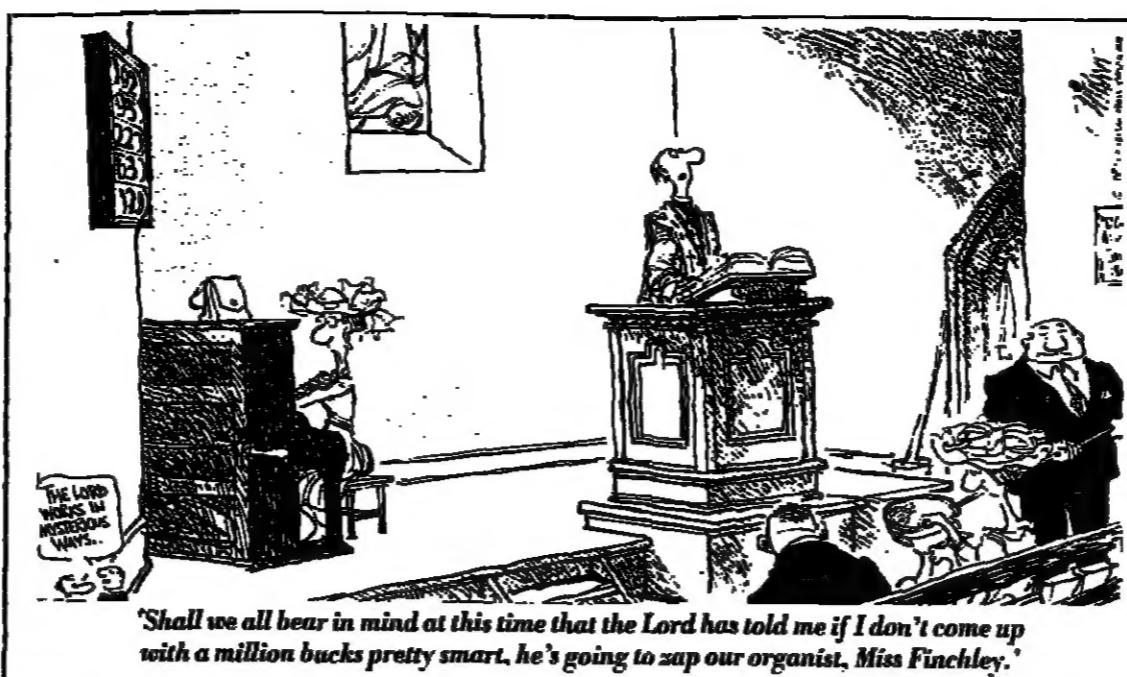
The quest goes on. Swedish officials keep bringing it up with Soviet leaders; nothing. Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, whose wife was a child in Budapest and owes her life to Mr. Wallenberg, has collected 110 House signatures for an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev. Year-round committees meet.

Why did the Russians keep him? At first perhaps they thought that he was a U.S. agent, then that he would be useful as a hostage. Then his very existence became an embarrassment to the Soviet Union, something to be hidden.

In the Kremlin, there is a living link to Mr. Wallenberg. Andrei Gromyko, a Soviet foreign minister, signed that note in 1957 saying that Mr. Wallenberg was dead, but he carefully chose words that implied that the finding could be changed. Mr. Gromyko now is president of the Soviet Union. He knows.

And Mr. Gorbachev knows and can tell the world whether Mr. Wallenberg still lives. And if Mr. Wallenberg does not, Mr. Gorbachev can say in what manner, year and call the Swedes of the Jews died. It is important for all people to know, particularly Russians.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aegean: A History of Problems, but Not Answers

Regarding the two reports by Alan Cowell, "Greece-Turkey Dispute Over the Aegean Eases" and "Behind the Greece-Turkey Dispute, a Failure to Communicate" (March 30):

United Nations Security Council Resolution 395 asked Turkey and Greece in 1976 to refrain from actions that would increase tensions in the Aegean and to enter into direct negotiations over the Aegean dispute in order to arrive at mutually agreeable solutions.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague in its order of Sept. 11, 1976, defined the Aegean continental shelf beyond the territorial waters of Turkey and Greece as "areas of dispute" to which both Turkey and Greece claimed rights of exploration and exploitation.

Turkey and Greece signed the Bern Agreement on Nov. 11, 1976, which incorporated the two basic elements of the Security Council resolution.

Greece broke off negotiations with Turkey in 1981 after the government of Andreas Papandreou assumed office.

Despite repeated Turkish requests, it has refused any dialogue with Turkey.

Illegally and arbitrarily claiming the entire Aegean, the Papandreou government continually asserted that Greece had nothing to negotiate with Turkey. Mr. Cowell's assertion, therefore, that behind the dispute lies the unwillingness of the two sides to talk to each other, is a distortion of the facts.

Starting from 1985, moreover, Greece has been engaged in activities in various parts of the disputed areas of the Aegean in violation of the Bern Agreement. Turkey, in the past two years, repeatedly warned Greece of the consequences of

these actions. Turkey also brought these Greek actions to the attention of its NATO partners in July 1986.

In the controversy that emerged with the planned oil drilling in the disputed area off Thasos Island, the Turkish ambassador in Athens was officially told by the Greek government on Feb. 27 that Greece would go ahead with drilling in the disputed area after acquiring the majority share of the North Aegean Petroleum Corp. Turkey decided to take countermeasures to protect its rights and interests in the Aegean only after it became evident that Greece would persist in its activities in violation of the Security Council resolution and the Bern Agreement.

Therefore, the recent crisis in the Aegean is the outcome of a series of Greek actions undertaken over the past two years. Ignoring these facts, the reports misrepresent the causes of the tension.

FAIK MELEK, Ambassador of Turkey, Paris.

Regarding "A Statesman Is Needed for Greece" (March 31) by Flora Lewis:

Who is threatening whom is demonstrated by the bizarre Turkish doctrine that the Greek islands have no continental shelf of their own, being simply fixed on the Turkish continental shelf. The rules of international law, both conventional and customary, are very clear on the subject, but appear to have no meaning whatsoever for the Turks.

The writer says: "Turkey is a big country, now with a population of 50 million facing a small country, Greece, which has 10 million." Furthermore, the well-

equipped, well-trained Turkish Army is more than three times bigger than Greece's. These words disturb me. They imply the predominance of numbers and military strength over the rule of law.

ATHANASIOS PETROPOULOS, Geneva.

Admittedly, Mr. Papandreou has created a multitude of problems for his NATO allies and in so doing has involved our nation in dangerous brinkmanship. Without any doubt, he has used our country's foreign policy to promote more domestic political goals. The United States and NATO, which clearly discerns the prime minister's aims, has more than three times bigger than Greece's. These words disturb me. They imply the predominance of numbers and military strength over the rule of law.

ATHANASIOS PETROPOULOS, Geneva.

Admittedly, Mr. Papandreou has created a multitude of problems for his NATO allies and in so doing has involved our nation in dangerous brinkmanship. Without any doubt, he has used our country's foreign policy to promote more domestic political goals. The United States and NATO, which clearly discerns the prime minister's aims, has

Four Decades Battling Hitler And Still No Peace of Mind

By Laurence Goldstein

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — In a recent book of poems about the Holocaust, William Heyen recalls that his German parents took him to the Volksfest on Long Island every summer just after World War II. He remembers his delight at the stands of smoked eel and loaves of dark bread, and the nostalgic

MEANWHILE

talk about the North Sea, the Rhine, the Black Forest. He also remembers that

all those years there was one word I never heard, one name never mentioned.

The name of course was Adolf Hitler. My experience was the opposite. As a Jewish child growing up in Los Angeles, I too, went to family and ethnic picnics after the war, but there the name, the word, was more than mentioned; it served as a common obscenity, a mysterious fragment of ongoing lamentations over the Jewish condition. To any mention of war, the response was simple: "The Germans are monsters, devils."

The history lessons of my childhood were so thoroughly steeped in the language of folklore that no explanation since of history's dynamics as a political science had seemed credible.

What form could my education take, then, but a gradual coming to terms with those monsters in my imagination? I gravitated toward literature as a discipline that could help to account for the mythic presences of my childhood. Hitler above all.

Mine has been the generation charged with the responsibility of understanding Hitler, and God knows we have tried.

On the one hand is the argument that if we imagine the Nazis as not human, as devils, then we are guilty of their worst crime: the denial of humanity to the Jews. The first writers on Nazism insisted, in the words of the psychoanalyst Erik Erikson, that "it is our task to recognize that the black miracle of Nazism was only the German version ... of a universal contemporary potential." The humanizing of Hitler has led to what Saul Friedlander calls a new discourse about Nazism, characterized by "the more and more frequent display of a Hitler who is Everyman."

It may comfort us temporarily to cut Hitler down to size. We may find ourselves poking fun, as Charlie Chaplin and Mel Brooks have done, at his goofy gestures and delusions of grandeur; nevertheless, tens of millions died on his command. As Alvin Rosenfeld has argued in his book "Imagining Hitler," writers and filmmakers have consistently distorted the personality of Hitler to produce a more attractive figure.

At the same time, the merchandising of Nazi mementos and imagery has been

come a flourishing business worldwide. All of this has contributed to a renewed cult of the charismatic Führer, one with dangerous implications. Resurgent antisemitism and hostility to the state of Israel are the most obvious effects of the indulgence in what Susan Sontag sarcastically calls "fascinating fascism."

Unfortunately, the question "How shall we understand Hitler?" cannot easily be separated from another question, "How shall we use Hitler?"

On the political right, there has been a deliberate use of World War II and the Holocaust to rile the public into support for militant anti-Soviet policy. On the assumption that Hitlerism is now and forever something foreign, usually Russo-European, scenes of totalitarian persecution, invading shock troops, mass imprisonment and mass executions are featured continually in some elite journals of opinion and the popular media as prophecies of the likely effects of detente.

A different use is suggested by Mother Teresa's comment after being asked when she began her work of relief and care for abandoned children: "On the day I discovered I had a Hitler inside me."

New uses for Hitler arise with every turn of history's pages. Saving one way and another by last year's events — President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bitburg, the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, the Soviet imprisonment and release of dissidents, the flux of good and bad news from the Middle East — I return to the subject of Hitler with increasing confusion. Is there a Führer at large in the world today? Or two? Or a multitude? This evil figure has so saturated the outlook of Jews like myself that his words and deeds seem to show up everywhere. Such is the ironic fulfillment of my quest to demythologize those "monsters" and "devils" that haunted my elders.

In his book of dramatic monologues, "The Führer Bunker," W.D. Snodgrass gave Hitler a final satisfied speech as he chewed his poison capsules:

I pick my time, my place ...
and once more I
Am winning,
winning,
winning ...

Once I would have understood this speech of triumph as pure madness. But I see better now what the poet means. The historical Adolf Hitler died in the bunker, but like a vampire he rises again and again to take his revenge. Every day since April 30, 1945, we have struggled with the memory of this man, and with his potent assault on our humanity.

The writer is a professor of English at the University of Michigan, where he edits the Michigan Quarterly Review. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Turkey Breaks Silence on Kurdish Rebels

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

ANGARA — When Turkey's military chief of staff spoke last month to a Turkish magazine about this country's long-running Kurdish insurgency, he suddenly opened for public discussion an issue that has been taboo for more than 60 years.

General Necdet Uruk broke an official silence on the insurgency in a 13-page cover story in the weekly *Yeni Gundem* that discussed the militant ethnic Kurds, who have been fighting for political autonomy in southeastern Turkey. The magazine was eventually banned in Istanbul but not before most of its 15,000 copies had been snatched up from newsstands.

The interviews with General Uruk and other top officials appeared to reflect new confidence by Turkey's once-censored press in dealing with delicate issues. It also seemed to indicate a growing belief in parts of the Turkish establishment that public discussion of the Kurdish issue runs little risk of weakening the government. In the article, a retired lieutenant general, Nezhat Bozogray, criticized decades of government efforts to play down the Kurdish problem, saying that "keeping the subject secret is of no use whatsoever."

General Uruk compared the latest in a century of Kurdish insurrections to France's problem with Corsican nationalists, Spain's with the Basques and Britain's with the Irish Republican Army. He concluded: "It's an illusion to think we're going to get rid of this problem overnight."



The government has long tried to deny even the existence of the Kurds, who are thought to comprise 20 percent of Turkey's 51 million people. Only weeks before the magazine article, Ibrahim Tatliyesi, a pop singer, was indicted for singing in Kurdish at a concert. Last year, census takers were prosecuted for following instructions and listing Kurdish among the languages that Turks were asked if they spoke.

As the article emphasized, the insurgents remain active. The Kurdish Workers' Party, with headquarters in neighboring Syria, has been fighting the Turkish government since August 1984 by ambushing Turkish soldiers and isolating guardposts. Recently, however, it appears to have escalated attacks on civilians.

Turkish warplanes have attacked the party's camps over the border

in northern Iraq, most recently on March 4 in reprisal for the killings of 14 villagers in Hakkari Province, which borders Iraq and Iran. The Kurdish Workers' Party struck back, killing nine children and an adult in raids against Kurdish villages near the Syrian border.

So far this year, 42 civilians have been killed by Workers' Party gunmen. Many of the victims have either been villagers armed and paid by the government to fend off the rebels, or the villagers' relatives.

The civilians are caught between the Workers' Party and the government, which often accuses them of harboring "traitors" at night when the Turkish Army withdraws to its barracks.

The Workers' Party's new tactics reflect its failure to fight its way out of the mountains along the border and renew its onetime hold on towns and cities, according to military analysts. In the years before Turkey's armed forces seized power in September 1980, the Kurds and other parties controlled large areas of Diyarbakir, a provincial capital north of Syria regarded as the unofficial capital of Turkish Kurdistan. They declared "people's free zones" in southeastern Turkey in which they controlled and taxed traffic and held substantial political control.

After the military's takeover, however, mass arrests and trials of Kurdish militants forced the party to start from scratch.

Even though they do not fear

military gains by the Kurds, senior Turkish Army officers worry about their inability to stamp out the insurgency, experts said.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Private TV Stations Proposed by Spain

The Spanish government has approved a bill that would authorize private television stations and put an end to the state's monopoly. It calls for the creation of three national private channels in addition to the two existing state-controlled national channels and one regional channel. The main media companies, which are the leading candidates to acquire private television networks, and opposition politicians have criticized the bill as being too restrictive. A parliamentary debate is expected this fall.

The bill contains several measures to prevent the concentration of capital in private stations. No single company or person would be allowed to control a stake exceeding 25 percent of a channel, and the participation of communications chains would be limited to 15 percent. There would be a 10-year, renewable limit on the concession for each channel.

The measure would require 40 percent of production and programming to be in Spanish, of which 10 percent must be the channel's own production, and 50 percent of the films shown must originate within the European Community.

Culture Minister Javier Solana Madariaga said the bill was designed to encourage "informative pluralism in our country," but the media companies objected to the limited number of stations and the restrictions on participation. The Madrid daily *El País*, in an editorial, said it showed the government did not see "freedom of expression as a right of the citizen but as a gift from the rulers."



ROYAL VISIT TO AIDS WARD — Diana, princess of Wales, visiting an AIDS ward Thursday at Middlesex Hospital in London. Among the nurses she spoke with was Shane Snape, 28, right, who has contracted the virus, but has not developed the disease.

George Pritchard, a former anti-nuclear campaigner with the *Greenpeace* environmental group, as a consultant for a consortium working on methods for disposing of nuclear waste underneath the seabed. The men have been accused by their activist former colleagues of selling out to the enemy. Mr. Pritchard said they were being "realistic" by encouraging greater openness in the part of industry and helping to study solutions acceptable to both sides.

Around Europe

Bomb Kills 3 In Botswana Amid Fear of Raids on ANC

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful car bomb exploded Thursday in a residential neighborhood in Botswana's capital, Gaborone, killing three persons and touching off fears of a renewal of cross-border attacks by South African security forces against African National Congress guerrillas.

Botswana's state radio said that a car with South African registration plates blew up about 2 A.M. in a poor neighborhood in western Gaborone, killing an elderly woman and two children, one 7 years old and the other 9 months old. They and four adults who were injured in the blast were all Botswanan citizens, government officials said.

The explosion occurred only hours after South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, warned Botswana and other neighboring black African states that armed ANC guerrillas were on their way to South Africa to disrupt the May 6 whites-only election for Parliament, and that security forces would "take whatever steps are necessary to retaliate and to protect our borders."

South African officials have used similar terminology in the past before making pre-emptive cross-border strikes against suspected ANC guerrillas in neighboring "front-line" states. Last May 19, Pretoria conducted simultaneous attacks by commandos, helicopters and warplanes on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The other front-line states are Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola.

In Gaborone, two car bombs exploded shortly before another South African raid in June 1985, in which 12 persons were killed. That attack was preceded by South African warnings to Botswana about harboring ANC guerrillas.



In Moscow, Ivan Miroshkin, left, a security expert, detailing spy devices that were allegedly found in Soviet facilities in the United States. Boris Pyadysh, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, is at right. Panels behind them show some of the alleged devices.

MOSCOW: Soviets Display Alleged U.S. Spy Devices

(Continued from Page 1)

dismissed the Soviet allegations of American espionage as irrelevant to the Marines spy case. The officials told Reuters that Washington was trying to emphasize a distinction between routine efforts at electronic surveillance by both superpowers and the "different nature" of the case involving marines.

In his presentation, Mr. Pyadysh charged the United States with "revolting" tactics, "unseen actions," and "low moral standards."

Mr. Pyadysh said the case of U.S. espionage "constitute a factor complicating Soviet-American relations." Secretary of State George P. Shultz is due to visit Moscow next week.

"We have not dramatized the situation," he said. However, he added, "the actions in the U.S. cannot be left unattended at the same time."

U.S. officials have limited their charges against Moscow to vague references of "security breaches" and have refrained from direct displays of surveillance devices found in the U.S. Embassy buildings in Moscow.

Soviet Foreign Ministry officials used most of the briefing on Thurs-

day to demonstrate bugging devices that they said came from the new Soviet office and residential buildings in Washington, New York and San Francisco.

■ U.S. Dismisses Charges

U.S. officials on Thursday dismissed Soviet allegations of widespread American spying on some of its diplomatic missions as irrelevant to the acrimonious row over the Marines spy affair. Reuters reported from Washington.

Photographs from the interior of a Soviet country house in suburban Maryland, showing stripped floors and ceilings, with arrows pointing to the places that eavesdropping devices had allegedly been found.

Also, various wiretaps and pieces of electronic equipment that Soviet officials said were taken from the building were found. In that facility bugs had been connected to radio transmitters in the roof beams, Soviet officials said.

Bugging devices allegedly taken from the Soviet consulate building in New York, which was built in 1973 and used as office and residential quarters for Soviet employees at the United Nations.

Eavesdropping equipment that the Soviet Union said was uncovered in the building structure of the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, which was built in the 1970s.

■ U.S. Officials

U.S. officials have limited their charges against Moscow to vague references of "security breaches" and have refrained from direct displays of surveillance devices found in the U.S. Embassy buildings in Moscow.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "invasion of our sovereignty" in an effort to underline, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

CONDUCT: Industry in U.S. Hastens to Move From the Lab to the Market

(Continued from Page 1)
Republican of Minnesota, cited "the extraordinary challenge to America's economic leadership" posed by the effort announced last month by Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"Genuine scientific breakthroughs occur only rarely," said Alan Schrieber, director of Argonne National Laboratory, who recommended such a program in congressional testimony. "This is a breakthrough of such a magnitude, like the laser or the transistor, that it may spawn a whole industry or series of industries."

For those planning applications, superconductivity has two advantages over semiconductors and lasers, which took decades to fulfill their strong initial promise.

One advantage is that the new materials are ceramics. A fast-growing industry has already solved many of the problems of manufacturing ceramics on a large scale for a variety of special purposes, from extremely hard drill bits to electronic devices.

The other advantage is that superconductivity itself has been familiar to technologists since the 1960s, when practical materials were found that became superconducting in extremely cold temperatures, near absolute zero. Superconductors are already a multimillion-dollar business, and engineers are familiar with many of their peculiar qualities.

Among the applications that have already received detailed study are:

• Superconducting electrical transmission lines could save energy. A vast amount of the electricity generated each year in the United States — estimates range as high as 15 percent — is wasted in overcoming the resistance of the wires that carry it from place to place.

With the announcement from Argonne, the manufacture of wires appears to be feasible. Even though the materials are brittle by nature, ceramics engineers

know how to draw them out into thin filaments that can be clad in a metal such as copper.

Before transmission lines would become feasible on a large scale, however, engineers must overcome many technical problems, including the most important remaining question about the new materials: How great is their capacity for carrying current?

So far, the capacity has appeared limited. Wires of the materials would be like pipes that are frictionless, but still rather narrow. Many scientists believe the limitations will be overcome as research continues.

Superconducting lines can safely be put underground, carrying far more current for much greater distances than conventional underground cables. Also, they do not heat up. In dense urban centers, such as New York, utilities encase their transmission lines in elaborate cooling systems.

But if computers cannot be squeezed into smaller boxes, they cannot run much faster, because their speed is limited by the time it takes a signal to travel across a few inches.

The guts of a computer come in two categories. The work is done by semiconductor switching devices, which are transistors packed together by the million, and these will not be replaced by superconductors in the near future. But much of the circuitry is ordinary metal that connects the switching devices, and these can be replaced by the new resistance-free, heat-free materials.

Several laboratories quickly have announced processes to lay the superconducting materials on chips in the form of thin films that are just a few hundred atoms across.

• Superconductors could make possible the storage of current without losing power. Roughly half of the U.S. generating capacity is wasted, because electricity must be generated when it is needed. Superconductors open up the possibility of running generators around the clock and storing huge amounts of power at night, without loss, for use during peak periods.

Passing a current through any conductor creates a magnetic field, which is the fundamental principle that makes possible electric motors. Moreover, superconductors appear to be more powerful than the present generation of superconductors.

• Superconducting magnets on the bottom of a train, pull it along a

track of ordinary metal, and the physics of magnetism produces a strange effect. The train will levitate, rising into the air and floating on the magnetic fields.

Engineers at the General Motors Corp.'s research laboratory in Warren, Michigan, studied magnetic levitation in the past, and they have now begun to re-examine the possibilities. Because they are not subject to friction, levitating trains could be quite stable, and when they slow down, they

International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- Hedonistic Rio
- Home as Hotel
- Airlines' Credit Card

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

French Visas Now Valid For 3 Years

■ Six months after imposing new visa requirements for Americans, the French government has begun issuing visas valid for three years instead of one. The new multiple-entry visa costs \$15, the same as the one-year visa, which was required beginning last Oct. 1. Visas are being issued without regard to when a passport expires. Shorter visas are available: a 72-hour transit visa (\$3), intended mainly for travelers passing through France to another destination, and a three-month multiple-entry visa (\$37). According to the French Consulate General in New York, visas are required for all travel to France and to French dependencies, including Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Barthélémy. But travelers to the West Indies are not required to pay for their visas and they do not have to get them in advance. A visa will be issued free at the airport on arrival. These visas are valid only for the duration of one's stay on the island of destination. There are two ways to get visas to France: in person or by mail. When applying in person (you can go to any one of the 10 French consulates around the United States), you will need to submit a visa application, a color passport-size photo, two inches by two inches, your passport and another piece of identification containing a photograph, and a certified check, money order or cash. To use the mail, get an application from a travel agent or from an airline office. Send it with your current passport and a self-addressed, stamped envelope (for faster service use a pre-paid express mail cover) and a money order (payable to "Consulat de France") to the nearest French consulate. Allow at least two weeks for processing. Consulates are in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, New Orleans, Puerto Rico and San Francisco. Visas are also available from the French Embassy in Washington. More information is available from the French Tourist Office (212-757-1125).

London Docklands Go Futuristic

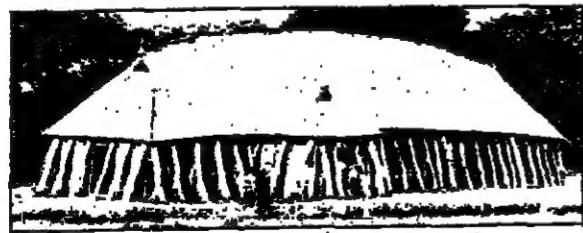
■ Queen Elizabeth II will open the £77 million Docklands Light Railway on July 30. Starting from Tower Gateway, a short distance from the Tower of London, driverless electric trams will operate a frequent service over the 12-kilometer (7.4-mile) route. There will be two other stops: at Stratford and at Island Gardens on the Isle of Dogs. From here, passengers can walk under the River Thames by means of a foot tunnel, to Greenwich, home of the National Maritime Museum.

Cottages on Rangoon's Royal Lake

■ Set in a mango grove on the shore of Royal Lake, eight new Burmese-style cottages, part of the Kandawgyi (pronounced Can-Do-Ge) Hotel, recently opened in Rangoon. The cottages — two units to a building — are made of Burmese teak. Interiors are furnished in rattan, cane, wicker and homespun cotton. The bath of tile and marble set a new luxury standard for Rangoon. And there is a kitchenette. Each unit has a screened porch, with a view across the lake to the Karawak restaurant and culture center. The cottages are about \$65 for one or two people. There are cheaper hotel rooms in the main building. Mailing address: Post Office Box 1467, Rangoon; telephone 82255, 82327 or 83925; Telex: HOFOCO 21330 BM.

On The Trail of the Danish Vikings

■ In the 9th and 10th centuries, Danish Vikings settled parts of eastern England and northern France. During June — along a route beginning in Copenhagen and proceeding by way of Elsinore and Paris — a 15-day tour will focus on this history. "The Viking Tour of Medieval Denmark, England and France" is organized and led by Peter Gravgaard, a Danish scholar who has taught at the University of Minnesota and Odense University in Denmark. Originating in Copenhagen June 5 and ending in Paris June 23, the tour is \$3,240 a person in double occupancy, including accommodations, breakfast and dinner daily, sightseeing, bus and ferryboat transportation, taxes, service charges and tips. Air fare is not included. Information is available from Plantagenet Tours, 85 The Grove Moordown, Bournemouth, Dorset BH8 2TY, England; from the United States 800-521-4556.



SHOPPING

Kyoto's Classic Brushes

by Amanda Stinchecum

■ KYOTO — Because Kyoto was spared the bombings of World War II, that devastated Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other Japanese cities, streets of dark old houses remain intact, pretty much as they were in the 19th century.

House-proud Kyoto-ites take care of their seemingly fragile wood, paper and plaster houses and the furnishings within the same way their ancestors have for hundreds of years, often using the same types of equipment, some of it still made by hand within the city. But young people have little desire to apply themselves to the demanding work of making these things, and in many cases the present generation of craftsmen may be the last.

If you cross the Sanjo Bridge over the Kamo River on the north side of the street, you can't help swerving toward Naito Rikimatsu Shōten. The display of cleaning utensils and brushes fills the broad storefront just west of the bridge, on what must be one of the most valuable properties in Kyoto. Brooms and brushes hang so thickly in the wide doorway that you have to duck under them to enter. The window is stocked with artists' and textile-dyers' brushes made of the hair of goats, deer and horses; hand-dried shuro or hemp palm brooms for sweeping *tatami* mats; paper *shoji* screens and other

delicate surfaces; tightly bound cylinders of hemp palm for scouring and scrubbing. The store's cool, dark interior looks much as it must have when it was founded in 1818. Until the mid-1970s, all of the rich brown shuro brushes and brooms were made right here.

Since old Mr. Naito, who made them, died many years ago, each type of brush is now made by an artisan who specializes in a particular material (shuro, rice straw, or the like). There used to be more shops like this in Kyoto, but now there are only two or three. The craftsmen who make these wares are mostly in their 60s, and there are no younger ones to succeed them when they are gone, says Mr. Naito's daughter, who is taking over the business from her mother.

The variety of material, form and construction at Naito recalls an age when the tools of housekeeping and even of craft work were more specialized than they are today. The housekeepers and craftsmen who still use them seem to belong to an earlier time, when most Japanese lived in traditional homes, ate Japanese food served in Japanese-style utensils, wore kimono and did not ride subways or bullet trains. One of the standard pieces of equipment still in every Japanese kitchen is a *tawashi*, a horsehoe-shaped brush of shuro that just fits the hand. A *tawashi* is for scrubbing vegetables as well as pots and pans.



Mrs. Ko Naito, owner of Naito Rikimatsu Shōten.

shoulder to scrub your back. The white brushes are softer than the dark brown shuro and better used dry. Wood-backed brushes with stiff, white vegetable-fiber or black horsehair bristles serve as hand brushes, body brushes or laundry brushes. Those with machine-set bristles are \$3.50, but those with

bristles set by hand, much more tightly packed are priced from \$13.50.

The Japanese passion for bathing manifests itself here, too, in the form of body brushes to stimulate your circulation before a bath or to be used with soap and water. Two loops of white-cotton cord allow you to flip the brush over your

back. The bristles are soft and dry. Wood-backed brushes with stiff, white vegetable-fiber or black horsehair bristles serve as hand brushes, body brushes or laundry brushes. Those with machine-set

bristles are \$3.50, but those with

darkened with age to a rich, deep brown. Across the facade run tiers of balconies, often carved with folk-art patterns and hung with flowerboxes. On one of the long side walls a ramp leads to the hayloft, whose cavernous door is large enough to admit a loaded wagon of hay. Below the hayloft are the stalls and pens for horses, cows, pigs and other animals.

Behind the big house is a little one, the *Stockli*, or dower house. In the Emmental, the farms are inherited by the youngest son. As the parents pass the farm on to them, they move into this smaller house, near enough to help, but under another roof. Like the *Bauernhaus*, the *Stockli* is made of weathered wood and hung with flowers. The third building, near the *Stockli*, is the *Speicher*, or storehouse, often ingeniously carved and painted. The *Speicher* once contained everything of value to the family: bedrooms, precious cloth, dried meat and fruit, even family documents. Jeremias Goutheif, a 19th-century Emmental pastor who wrote stories about his native region, called the storehouse "the great treasury of a farm; consequently it usually stands a little removed from the house so that if the house goes up in flames, it can still be saved, and when the house begins to burn the farmer shouts: 'Save the store, the other house doesn't matter so much.' Today the *Speicher* is used mainly to store herbs, extra preserves and odds and ends.

In front of the *Bauernhaus*, just a few steps away, is a large kitchen garden, always beautifully tended, where the farmer's wife grows vegetables, berries and flowers, and nearby is a small orchard. Thus the farmhouse sits in the middle of a garden of plenty. Beyond the house and garden, the land is used for grazing and producing hay. While the mainstay of Emmental farming is the dairy herd, farmers often grow large crops of potatoes as well as wheat and other grains.

The traditional Emmental farm consists of three buildings. The *Bauernhaus*, the largest, contains farmhouse, stables and a huge hayloft, united under an enormous roof that folds over the gabled ends and dips almost to the ground over the long sides of the house. The roof is the embodiment of shelter, enfolding humans, beasts and a winter's supply of fodder under its capacious embrace. Some Emmental houses are partially timbered, but most are made entirely of wood,

as is the *Stockli*.

One of the most agreeable features of this country

is that the farms aren't kept at a distance from the tourist or the walker behind a fence. The great charm of walking through the region is that the trails link not only villages but also farms, leading across fields, pastures and woods, then winding right through farmyards and past farmhouse doors. A public footpath may pass between the farmhouse and the woodshed, then through the orchard. In the Emmental we have walked under cherry trees, with ladders propped against their trunks, the grass below strewn with fruit. During a long walk you can enjoy the solitude of woods and fields, and then the sight of families mowing, of farmers driving in their cows for the evening milking, of new bales of hay being loaded into haylofts. And hikers are welcome — the farmers will wave to you as you walk by.

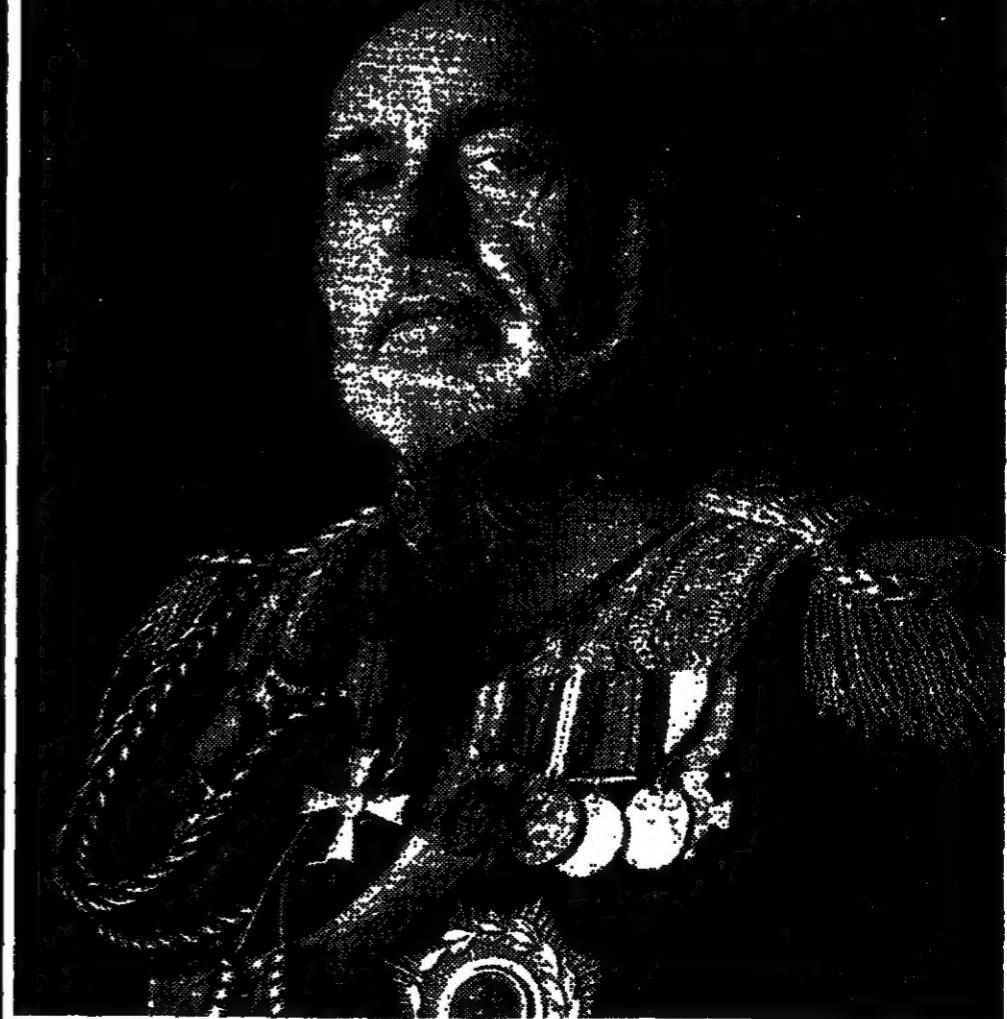
On one of our visits we were guests of the Langeneger family, who have farmed in the area for more than 350 years. In their farmhouse 10 people sit down every day at each meal, apart from any guests. This little community consists of Hansueli and Elisabeth Langeneger, their four children (aged 4 to 13), two apprentices — a young man learning farming and a young

woman who helps Elisabeth in the kitchen — and two elderly men, formerly hired hands for Hansueli and his father before him. They remain with the family as pensioners now, helping with the chores they can still manage. Sitting in the Langeneger kitchen, which is quiet and snug, and fragrant with the smell of simmering apples or fresh bread, you would never guess that just beyond the kitchen wall (a very stout one, with a lot of air space on the other side), are stalls and pens housing 18 cows, 50 pigs and several horses.

As Elisabeth showed us her cellar, we saw at once why an Emmental farm has traditionally been considered a little kingdom in itself. In one room she keeps a year's supply of apple cider, both sweet and hard, made on the farm from the Langeneger's own apples. Some of the cider is stored in wooden barrels, the rest in huge glass jugs. Elisabeth explained that cider used to be heated and stored inside wooden casks, giving the cider a slightly woody taste, but that cider keeps better over the long winter when stored in glass. Near the cider racks were barrels of cherries, fermenting for Schnapps, also made on the farm. The Swiss government

Continued on page 8

There are 31 Dukes in Great Britain. But only 12 "Leading Hotels."



Here's where to find them.

Around the world, 210 hotels provide the service, decor, cuisine and attention to detail which qualify them as "Leading Hotels of the World." Send for our worldwide directory. For reservations, telephone: U.S.A. (800) 223-6800 toll free. From N.Y. State and Alaska (212) 838-3100 collect. Telex 42044. From Great Britain and Northern Ireland 0800-181-123 toll free. From outside Great Britain — London (01) 583-4211. Telex (351) 299370. Or see your travel consultant.

Name _____ Address _____ IHT/87-1

City _____ Country _____ Postal Code _____

Write to: The Leading Hotels of the World, 76 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-2847

The Leading Hotels of the World®



TRAVEL

كتابات حول العالم

Catching the Spirit Of Hedonistic Rio

by Robert del Quijano

RIO DE JANEIRO — The first sight of Rio de Janeiro — for preference from the air as dawn reaches from the ocean over Brazil's most famous city — misses the spirit the way only glances of Sydney and New York can. Sydney for the breathtaking location, New York for all the moving and shaking on down there, Rio for both.

The northern hemisphere has been brought up, largely by Hollywood, to believe that Rio is the place that makes any hedonist's dreams come true — and does so this side of bankruptcy. The main fount of ecstasy is taken to be Carnaval — the annual regeneration of earthly delights that always ends a clutch of heart attack cases to their Maker. This is not a bad way to go. Although the fun lacks refinement, it is taken at full tilt for about a week, at the end of which the soft and dangerous city is like a rag wet with blood, sweat, tears and laughter.

Like Easter, Carnaval is a moveable feast that peaks each Shrove Tuesday (in 1988 that's Feb. 16), by which time . . . well, one American student said as she watched the going-on at one fancy-dress party, "Wow, it's amazing. Everybody gets laid in Brazil!"

For the tourist, Carnaval is most easily sampled as a show — the parade of sumptuous floats, drummers and dancers that, on four successive nights, writes along the purpose-built Sambodromo — stark, stadium-style terraces ranged the length of a broad, paved strip of concrete with floodlight towers and swarms of TV crews whose employers are the event's main paymasters these days.

Even if the social satire in the songs and trappings passes you by, the nights of spectacle are worth sending the bodies down your well of stamina. A big breaker, I waited at about 4 A.M. during one parade that had started on schedule just after sunset, going home to catch some sleep and waking at about 11 A.M. to find the spectacle still going on, with paraders and spectators alike trying unabashed in temperatures at 45 degrees Centigrade (113 degrees Fahrenheit) plus. One of the closed entries under all the precautions elaboration of a monster float had broken down and held up the procession for hours. It didn't finish until 2 P.M. No way the parade could be abandoned. Every district's samba school has to complete its mobile display so as to be assessed against its rivals through a complicated points table — all this before Lent turns all to Ash.

I think the best way to pick the winner is to concentrate on the drumming. This also helps to stay some of us to whom the sured impact of 200, 300 even 400 drummers (in each school) bashing away sounds, at first, like all the blacksmiths in Hell being let out together. Relax, let the samba into your head and you'll feel the life and coherence of a well-drilled band (corps of drummers). They are sustaining an irresistible dance beat, with drums they have to carry while dancing in formation along a half mile of concrete on one of the hottest nights of the year. Keeping one eye on the band master, they dodge the topless dancers wriggling ad lib in and out of their ranks paraded by men.

There's also plenty of engaging behavior before the parade at the schools (eight or 10 each night) form up, mount their floats and prepare to give them all. The hassle of getting my press pass was made more than worthwhile. I got a close-up view of the sublimuous stars, supported by much hawking and spitting, directed by a magnificent squad of black women dancers — faces gleaming, eyes flashing, keyed right up for the night of the year when they strut their very best stuff — at the two famous white model girls brought in by the school's gambling-booth patrons to attract TV and press attention. The pair wrinkled at the last minute to their up-staging spots on the front of the float.

No question who would be shucking under the communal tap afterwards, and who would be showering in a Copacabana dip.

Still, the show's the thing. From hand to hand, nose to nose, dancers and drummers were passing the *longa-perfume* — what looks like a toilet water spray, in fact loaded with a solution of ether. This is the favorite cheap way of lifting yourself above the pain and fatigue of dancing and drumming and singing and waving and smiling for three-quarters of an hour (the school loses points if its parade takes too long) down the 700 meters (2,200 feet) of concrete, covering perhaps four times that distance while cavorting back and forth to the ceaseless beat. In the fancy boxes across the strip from the terraces, VIPs make it through the night on

stimulants that come powdered and more expensive.

The best way for the visitor to get to grips with Carnaval is to buy a ticket for one of the balls — all-night thrashes in a hotel ballroom — the fees of which are put on by the pay crowd. The pays have come out something amazing in the last few years in Rio. New York and California chapters send charter flights. Many of the seeming girls frolicking all over are *transvestites* (transvestites). Impressions of Paris notwithstanding, all the Brazilian streets haven't emigrated to the Bois de Boulogne. Careful: AIDS has reached Rio, too.

If the Carnaval ball, especially in the later stages, becomes too sweaty and gross for you, take a break at an outdoor street party, have a few beers and dance a few steps with the locals. Keep your wits about you, though, even if your fancy dress disguises the fact that you're a foreigner (see advice below).

Carnaval doesn't last forever. The very word means farewell to meat, to the flesh, although I doubt Rio will ever say goodbye to that. Listen to the bunch of foreign businessmen arriving at the airport and scoffing at the idea that they might have brought their wives. "To Rio?"

The obvious male foreigner circulating downtown soon finds out what this is all about, even if he hasn't come with his mind already on SWOOPSWOOP. With the briefest, give-me-a-break pout at the head waiter, they've slipped a bangled arm each through his all of a sudden as he was gazing at the menu of the restaurant he found on page . . . of the . . . "Er, what/what/quest . . . ?" "A gente grande vole, garoucho?" (We like you, cute stuff!) the two instant acquaintances exclaim and let rip the 1,000-watt smile. He feels like the flower in the forest that all the birds of paradise want to hover by. He grins back and thinks: What the hell.

Before you curl your lip, remember that these are poor girls from the *suburbas* (shanties) that, from the distance of the beach, look pretty clinging to the sides of the mountains. The foreigner could be the real ticket

— like you, cute stuff!) the two instant acquaintances exclaim and let rip the 1,000-watt smile. He feels like the flower in the forest that all the birds of paradise want to hover by. He grins back and thinks: What the hell.

Before you curl your lip, remember that these are poor girls from the *suburbas* (shanties) that, from the distance of the beach, look pretty clinging to the sides of the mountains. The foreigner could be the real ticket

— like you, cute stuff!) the two instant acquaintances exclaim and let rip the 1,000-watt smile. He feels like the flower in the forest that all the birds of paradise want to hover by. He grins back and thinks: What the hell.

Then again, a poor South American city is a cheap city for us from where the dollars, pounds, francs and yen grow strong. A three-star hotel room for \$15 a night is no problem most of the year, January and Carnaval being busier. A light lunch at one of the hundreds of corner bars can be had for \$2.50 — and a *capela* gratitude for even less at one place on the Avenida Copacabana as the counter-hand takes your tip, sings out its name and the entire staff choruses well-practiced thanks. Brazil's cultural melting pot — Portuguese, Spanish, African, Italian, Japanese, German — makes for a variety of cooking.

I'm leading you down a shady path here but be advised that, depending on the fevers and calms of a merciful money market, the *paralelo* (black market) rates for foreign money can be as much as 25 percent more in the visitor's favor than the official rate.

The *combita* (currency dealer) is scared of being burgled and of being raided by the feds, so you face interrogation by intercom and scrutiny by close-circuit TV as you explain your business at the door of an unmarked office suite. Go with someone known to the staff or be ready with an explanation in Portuguese as to how you got the address. Failing that, most hotels will give you a fair-to-middling *paralelo* rate. It's the yankee dollar, in cash, that whistles loudest in Brazil.

Rio was always compact, making the most of the bits of land between the mountains and the sea. Now its smart Metrô (underground railway), where a 12-journey ticket costs only \$1.50, makes the going even easier, though it's closed on Sundays. The southern section terminates at Botafogo, where a connecting bus service takes you on to the beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon.

What with the undercut close to the sand, the sea is mainly for looking at from the beach, where the being seen in *zongas* (those dental floss bikinis) and macho pouches jostles with the tanning, soccer and volleyball. Even the standard procedure of standing in the shallows and tipping water over each other to cool off has its drawbacks where the



Rio de Janeiro: breathtaking panorama.

Coens, which they mostly are by comparison. That means, say *nothing* because anyone who doesn't live there would never manage enough Rio slang to pass for a *caroço*, especially when looking down the barrel of a .38.

No wonder Christ the Redeemer, who spreads his arms over Rio from atop Corcovado and gives the city its emblem to the world, withdraws into the clouds now and again.

By the way, I don't believe — especially since I had to interpret for a Brazilian and a Colombian in a Rio store — that you can get by in Spanish in Brazil. You're more likely to find someone who can manage in English, the learning of which is an obsession with promotion-minded Brazilians. "Inglês é bom negócio, não?" ("English is good business, isn't it?") they ask. Reassure them, whatever you think of voodoo economics or Thatcherite pragmatism.

Then again, a poor South American city is a cheap city for us from where the dollars, pounds, francs and yen grow strong. A three-star hotel room for \$15 a night is no problem most of the year, January and Carnaval being busier. A light lunch at one of the hundreds of corner bars can be had for \$2.50 — and a *capela* gratitude for even less at one place on the Avenida Copacabana as the counter-hand takes your tip, sings out its name and the entire staff choruses well-practiced thanks. Brazil's cultural melting pot — Portuguese, Spanish, African, Italian, Japanese, German — makes for a variety of cooking.

I'm leading you down a shady path here but be advised that, depending on the fevers and calms of a merciful money market, the *paralelo* (black market) rates for foreign money can be as much as 25 percent more in the visitor's favor than the official rate.

The *combita* (currency dealer) is scared of being burgled and of being raided by the feds, so you face interrogation by intercom and scrutiny by close-circuit TV as you explain your business at the door of an unmarked office suite. Go with someone known to the staff or be ready with an explanation in Portuguese as to how you got the address. Failing that, most hotels will give you a fair-to-middling *paralelo* rate. It's the yankee dollar, in cash, that whistles loudest in Brazil.

Rio was always compact, making the most of the bits of land between the mountains and the sea. Now its smart Metrô (underground railway), where a 12-journey ticket costs only \$1.50, makes the going even easier, though it's closed on Sundays. The southern section terminates at Botafogo, where a connecting bus service takes you on to the beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon.

What with the undercut close to the sand, the sea is mainly for looking at from the beach, where the being seen in *zongas* (those dental floss bikinis) and macho pouches jostles with the tanning, soccer and volleyball. Even the standard procedure of standing in the shallows and tipping water over each other to cool off has its drawbacks where the

pollution is gaining. The western beaches, more open to the sea (such as Barra da Tijuca, Gávea, Leblon and Ipanema), are generally better in this respect than those further into the bay (Copacabana, Botafogo and Flamengo).

After a while, Rio gets on my nerves with its article of faith that, if your surface and your subcutaneous aren't fascinating and firm, then you're out of favor.

Rio is the cultural capital of Brazil — outside the southern summer's dog days with dance, opera and concerts abounding. But the preening doesn't let up at such events.

Museum-goers can find relief at the Belas Artes, Brazil's top establishment art gallery, but the day out that pieces me together in Rio is a trip up to the old district of Santa Teresa, aiming for the little Chicara do Ceu gallery. There is a succession of well-chosen temporary exhibitions and the permanent pleasures include works by Matisse, Monet, Picasso — and a spare and perfect Modigliani that has maximum tonic effect in a city that tends to go over the top.

Clatter into Santa Teresa on the *bonde* (streetcar), so called because the line was

built with money raised by bonds issued in London, up winding streets with flowering walls, from its start downtown near the sawn-off pyramid of the new cathedral.

As a vertigo sufferer, I don't look down during the first two minutes of the ride as the *bonde* travels a narrow viaduct without parapet. One sneeze would surely take the whole caboodle over the edge.

One branch of the line (the tram/streetcar) that says P. Martos on the front) ends in a little square where stands the Macaú Dourada (Golden Apple) restaurant (closed Mondays, lunches at weekends only). It is run by an American woman known to all as Dona Diana and a fount of information and goodwill. Stroll down there from the Chicara do Ceu, ask Betty at the bar to mix you a *caipirinha de cachaça* (white rum with ice and lemon), order the cook's special and round off a restoration.

Brazil is not far off the size of the continental U.S. and a visitor wanting to see more than Rio might well buy an air pass (for 21 days) usually before arrival. Efficient internal air services can take you to São Paulo, the business center, Brasília, the federal capital, the (drinkable nowadays) wine and cattle

country of the far south, the waterfalls and wildlife near the frontiers with Bolivia and Paraguay, the old churches of Ouro Preto, vast empty beaches and *caboclos* (African religious rites) of the northeast, and the Amazon jungle.

This last is best in the dry season (April to October), and offers one of the most stirring natural phenomena I've ever seen, near the city of Manaus where the River Solimões and the River Negro meet. For miles the two vast bodies of water flow side by side, the brown of the one not mixing with the black of the other, like two superbly endowed but hesitant lovers, until suddenly the waters do merge and, a thousand miles from the Atlantic, the mighty Amazon is on its way. This should be closely witnessed, bobbing about on the great congress in a little riverboat.

Brazil is the foreign place that comes to my thoughts most often. For us from the north its magic is that of a society still forming, the fluidity making for many errors but for happy possibilities and improvisations. We've peaked; they're still rising.

Robert del Quijano is a London-based journalist specializing in South American affairs.

out of unemployment or the sweatshop. A wage of \$75 a month is good going in Rio. "You know, Teresa's cousin actually married that German with the wonky knee." "Come down to Leblon with me, Aparecida, you learned lots of English from those Americans." Male hustlers are also ingratiating and hoping.

Restraint? That's for the visitors. We have the option.

Most *cariocas* (inhabitants of Rio) live in those shanties, which grow every day as more families arrive from the countryside where modern farming is driving out smallholders and laborers. The aim is to produce crops for export so that Brazil can pay its huge debts to northern hemisphere banks.

The upshot on the street is shivery and rough stuff. Basic precautions: Be alert, dress down, wear no jewelry. A money-belt is essential gear. At all times outdoors I carry in a separate pocket 10 bucks worth of local currency ready to be surrendered to robbers. There are instances in Rio of thieves, offered just a few cents and a pleading look, handing back "esse mochileiro" (that's mine) with a lousy grin. But there is proof in the morgue of a different response.

Don't make a fight of it. Don't say anything that would show you are a foreigner. Brazilians think tourists are loaded like

the sea is mainly for looking at from the beach, where the being seen in *zongas* (those dental floss bikinis) and macho pouches jostles with the tanning, soccer and volleyball. Even the standard procedure of standing in the shallows and tipping water over each other to cool off has its drawbacks where the

pollution is gaining. The western beaches, more open to the sea (such as Barra da Tijuca, Gávea, Leblon and Ipanema), are generally better in this respect than those further into the bay (Copacabana, Botafogo and Flamengo).

After a while, Rio gets on my nerves with its article of faith that, if your surface and your subcutaneous aren't fascinating and firm, then you're out of favor.

Rio is the cultural capital of Brazil — outside the southern summer's dog days with dance, opera and concerts abounding. But the preening doesn't let up at such events.

Museum-goers can find relief at the Belas Artes, Brazil's top establishment art gallery, but the day out that pieces me together in Rio is a trip up to the old district of Santa Teresa, aiming for the little Chicara do Ceu gallery. There is a succession of well-chosen temporary exhibitions and the permanent pleasures include works by Matisse, Monet, Picasso — and a spare and perfect Modigliani that has maximum tonic effect in a city that tends to go over the top.

Clatter into Santa Teresa on the *bonde* (streetcar), so called because the line was

built with money raised by bonds issued in London, up winding streets with flowering walls, from its start downtown near the sawn-off pyramid of the new cathedral.

As a vertigo sufferer, I don't look down during the first two minutes of the ride as the *bonde* travels a narrow viaduct without parapet. One sneeze would surely take the whole caboodle over the edge.

One branch of the line (the tram/streetcar) that says P. Martos on the front) ends in a little square where stands the Macaú Dourada (Golden Apple) restaurant (closed Mondays, lunches at weekends only). It is run by an American woman known to all as Dona Diana and a fount of information and goodwill.

Stroll down there from the Chicara do Ceu, ask Betty at the bar to mix you a *caipirinha de cachaça* (white rum with ice and lemon), order the cook's special and round off a restoration.

Brazil is not far off the size of the continental U.S. and a visitor wanting to see more than Rio might well buy an air pass (for 21 days) usually before arrival. Efficient internal air services can take you to São Paulo, the business center, Brasília, the federal capital, the (drinkable nowadays) wine and cattle

country of the far south, the waterfalls and wildlife near the frontiers with Bolivia and Paraguay, the old churches of Ouro Preto, vast empty beaches and *caboclos* (African religious rites) of the northeast, and the Amazon jungle.

This last is best in the dry season (April to October), and offers one of the most stirring natural phenomena I've ever seen, near the city of Manaus where the River Solimões and the River Negro meet. For miles the two vast bodies of water flow side by side, the brown of the one not mixing with the black of the other, like two superbly endowed but hesitant lovers, until suddenly the waters do merge and, a thousand miles from the Atlantic, the mighty Amazon is on its way. This should be closely witnessed, bobbing about on the great congress in a little riverboat.

Brazil is the foreign place that comes to my thoughts most often. For us from the north its magic is that of a society still forming, the fluidity making for many errors but for happy possibilities and improvisations. We've peaked; they're still rising.

Robert del Quijano is a London-based journalist specializing in South American affairs.

WIN \$ MILLIONS

Strike it rich in Canada's Favorite Lottery.
You pick your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49

That's right ... you can win millions by picking your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49 — Canada's most popular Government Lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out \$354,736,589.00 in ALL CASH PRIZES. And it's all free of Canadian taxes. There are two draws each week for a grand prize guaranteed to be not less than \$1,000,000.00 with many millions more in secondary prizes. Grand prizes often run into the millions and have been as high as \$13,890,588.00. Imagine what you could do with that much cash! This is your opportunity to find out because now you can play the lottery that's making so many millionaires in Canada.

WHAT IS LOTTO 6/49?

Lotto 6/49 is the official Canadian version of Lotto — the world's most popular form of lottery. It's the lottery in which you pick your own numbers and it's called "6/49" because you select any 6 of 49 possible numbers from 1 to 49. Your numbers are entered in the Lotto

NYSE Most Actives						
Val.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Chg.
Centex	516.57	514.24	512.21	512.21	-2.76	-0.5%
Trico	27.61	27.22	27.02	27.02	-0.17	-0.6%
UAL	74	71.74	71.74	71.74	-0.17	-0.2%
Cooper	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	-0.01	-0.1%
IBM	12.62	12.42	12.42	12.42	-0.15	-1.2%
Bethn	16.62	17.16	17.16	17.16	-0.54	-3.1%
AT&T	15.12	14.98	14.98	14.98	-0.14	-0.9%
Nicene	15.12	14.98	14.98	14.98	-0.14	-0.9%
Solim	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	-0.01	-0.1%
AMR	7.92	5.54	5.54	5.54	-0.35	-6.2%
Gene	11.94	10.74	10.74	10.74	-0.24	-2.1%
Perfume	11.94	10.74	10.74	10.74	-0.24	-2.1%
USA	11.63	8.89	8.89	8.89	-0.14	-1.6%

Market Sales						
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per	Chg.
Amex 4 p.m. volume	180,264,000	180,264,000	180,264,000	180,264,000	-1,200	-0.6%
Amex prev. close	14,240,000	14,240,000	14,240,000	14,240,000	-1,200	-0.6%
OTC 4 p.m. volume	15,290,000	15,290,000	15,290,000	15,290,000	-1,200	-0.6%
OTC prev. close	15,665,000	15,665,000	15,665,000	15,665,000	-1,200	-0.6%
NYSE volume up	34,647,000	34,647,000	34,647,000	34,647,000	-1,200	-0.6%
NYSE volume down	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-1,200	-0.6%
Amex volume down	3,057,000	3,057,000	3,057,000	3,057,000	-1,200	-0.6%
OTC volume up	4,304,000	4,304,000	4,304,000	4,304,000	-1,200	-0.6%
OTC volume down	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-1,200	-0.6%

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	168.48	165.47	165.07	-2.42	-1.4%	-1.4%
Industrials	204.42	201.44	201.74	-2.28	-1.1%	-1.1%
Transport	174.42	171.44	171.74	-2.28	-1.3%	-1.3%
Utilities	151.65	151.10	151.37	-1.25	-0.8%	-0.8%
Finance	74.10	73.74	73.56	-1.35	-1.8%	-1.8%

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sales	Chg.
Apr 11 8	401,585	701,791
Apr 11 7	411,496	775,746
Apr 11 3	401,496	728,577
Apr 11 2	385,602	846,943

Includes all the sales figures

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Close	Chg.					
Bonds	92.47					
Utilities	94.44					
Industrials	96.64					

Close	Prev.
Advanced	768
Declined	847
Unchanged	1,251
Total Issues	2,007
New Highs	53
New Lows	11

Buy	Sales	Chg.
Apr 11 8	207,599	220,111
Apr 11 7	204,459	204,377
Apr 11 3	205,222	205,277
Apr 11 2	205,602	205,917

Includes all the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dollar Pushes Dow Down 32.96

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished sharply lower Thursday in active trading, hurt by fears that the Federal Reserve Board would boost interest rates to stabilize the dollar's value on world currency markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 32.96 to 2,339.20.

Losers led gainers 1,268-346 among the 1,990 issues traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Composite volume on the NYSE totaled 180.25 million shares, compared with 179.84 million shares Wednesday.

The stock market opened higher but gains were almost immediately erased as fears took hold that the major industrial nations would be unable to stabilize the dollar without the help of higher domestic interest rates.

Analysts said concern about the ability of economic officials from the so-called Group of Seven industrial nations caused the declines by giving the bond market a case of rising interest rate jitters.

"What got the ball rolling was clearly disappointment with what came out of the G-7 meeting in Washington," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany. "There's a lot of skepticism about whether the Group of Seven will be able to stabilize the dollar if the Federal Reserve

doesn't encourage higher interest rates," he said.

"It's all dollar-related," said James Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. "Everyone is afraid the Fed will have to raise interest rates to keep the dollar from going out of business."

Weakness in the stock index futures markets encouraged traders to buy futures and sell the underlying cash stocks, traders said.

Centerair Energy was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/2 to 21 1/4.

Texaco followed, down 1/4 to 32 1/2. Texaco executives and lawyers are mapping strategy in Houston for a court hearing Monday on a bond of up to \$12 billion that the oil giant may be required to post in the suit filed against it by Pennzoil.

Caesars World was third, rising 1 to 32 1/4.

UAL rose 1/4 to 73 1/2 amid speculation that shares in the carrier are being accumulated by the developer Donald Trump and Comiston Partners and the Pritzker family of Chicago. Last weekend, UAL received a takeover bid from its pilots union.

AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, rose 1/2 to 54 1/2 after Goldman, Sachs and Smith Barney, Harris Upham recommended it.

Among blue chips, Bethlehem Steel fell 1/2 to 11 1/2; AT&T dropped 1/2 to 23 1/4; General Motors slipped 1/2 to 83 1/2; Ford dropped 2 1/2 to 86 1/2; General Electric fell 1/2 to 107 1/2; USX rose 1/2 to 28 1/2; Eastman Kodak fell 1/2 to 76 1/2; Philip Morris dropped 1/2 to 88; American Express lost 1/2 to 72 and Navistar eased 1/2 to 64.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Chg. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Chg. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Chg. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Chg. Close

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Chg.
Wicks	7763	7748	7748	-24	+14	+1.8%
Block E	8422	8400	8400	-22	+16	+1.9%
Score 9	4715	4690	4690	-15	+32	+6.7%
WDP	4628	4615	4615	-13	+33	+7.1%
Ambrd	4572	4550	4550	-12	+34	+7.5%
AT&T	4532	4515	4515	-12	+35	+7.7%
Bethn	4512	4490	4490	-12	+35	+7.7%
AMR	4492	4470	4470	-12	+35	+7.7%
AMR	4470	4450	4450	-12	+35	+7.7%

| AMEX Stock Index | | | | | | |</tr
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lloyd's to Help Meet Scandal Claims

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lloyd's of London, in an effort to put a five-year scandal behind it, offered Thursday to breach its policy of unlimited liability for member underwriters.

The world's largest insurance market offered to pay \$48 million (\$77 million) toward meeting the liabilities of PCW Underwriting Agencies Ltd., whose founders were accused of misappropriating an estimated \$19 million.

That money mostly has been recovered, but an estimated \$25 million in PCW liabilities are still outstanding.

As part of the offer, Lloyd's said it would assume "all future liabilities arising from business underwritten by the PCW syndicates," including any new problems that arise as claims are settled.

The wealthy individuals who put up the financial backing for insurance on the market — who are called "names" — reap the profits in good years, but at the same time

have unlimited liability for all the losses of the syndicates in which they participate.

Although Lloyd's has stepped in before to help with losses suffered through fraud, this is the largest amount ever offered.

The underwriters who participated in PCW syndicates are to contribute around \$34 million, about 25 percent of the total amount for which they could be liable.

Another \$55 million is to come

Komatsu Raises Prices Of Its Export Machinery

Reuters

TOKYO — Komatsu Ltd. has raised the dollar-denominated export prices of its construction equipment by an average 3.2 percent, due to the yen's appreciation against the dollar, the company said Thursday.

Komatsu, the world's second-largest maker of construction equipment after Caterpillar Tractor Co., raised its dollar prices three times in 1986, by a total of 15.5 percent.

2 German Banks Report Higher '86 Profit

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Two West German banking groups, Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank and Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank, reported Thursday that profit had increased in 1986, but they expressed caution about prospects for 1987.

Hypobank group profit rose 8 percent to 238.62 million Deutsche marks (\$130 million at current exchange rates) from 220.77 million DM in 1985. Assets rose about 7 percent to 120.37 billion DM, after 112.64 billion DM in 1985.

BHF group profit rose 36 percent to 93.27 million DM from 68.41 million, on assets only 4 percent higher at 27.52 billion DM from 26.32 billion.

The smaller bank benefited particularly last year from buoyant securities activity, which swelled commissions and own-account trading earnings, said Klaus Subjetzki, one of the five partners. But in 1987 the bank does not expect to match its profit of 1986.

Hypobank's main strength in earnings derived from building fi-

nance and interbank business, said Wilhelm Arendts, the management board spokesman.

As previously reported, its parent net profit rose 9 percent to 206.60 million DM from 184.10 million.

Hypobank kept its 1986 dividend unchanged at 12.50 DM.

VW Maintains Dividend Despite Currency Case

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG on Thursday gave its shareholders the same dividend as last year despite a suspected currency fraud that may cost the company as much as \$260 million (D260 million).

VW's supervisory board set an unchanged dividend of 10 DM per share and an 11.10 DM dividend on new preference shares. The former chief currency trader for VW was arrested this week in the fraud case, which involved the alleged fixing of foreign currency transactions.

BHF's parent net profit rose 30 percent to 75.74 million DM from 58.37 million in 1985.

Mr. Arendts also said Hypobank has used its earnings to step up risk provisions for lending to problem debtor countries, and believed it was necessary to continue this policy.

Brazil's suspension of interest payments to commercial banks showed that uncertainty could arise despite high provisions already made, he said. He added that the 1987 provisions could be still higher than the published group risk provisions of 520.96 million DM in 1986, down from 586.37 million in 1985.

BHF's parent net profit rose 30 percent to 75.74 million DM from 58.37 million in 1985.

Mr. Arendts, senior economist at Morgan Stanley & Co., agreed.

Takeover Rumors Lift UAL Stock; Trump Reported to Play Key Role

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shares of UAL Inc., after a sharp \$6.25 rise Wednesday, gained another \$1.125 on Thursday amid intense speculation that a takeover of the company that owns United Airlines could be in the making.

Donald J. Trump, the Manhattan real estate developer, appeared to be deeply involved, and he indicated he believed the company should be broken up.

UAL shares closed at \$73.125 on Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Insiders said Mr. Trump appeared to be in a pivotal position. His reported 4.9 percent ownership of company stocks was thought to be the largest position held by a single investor.

Mr. Trump said he had spoken last week with Richard Fenn, UAL's chairman. "I told him I totally disagree with the way the company is being run," Mr. Trump said in an interview Wednesday.

Interest in UAL intensified last weekend when the union representing the company's pilots offered to buy the airline operations for \$4.5 billion. The pilots gave no indication where they would get the money for such a purchase, but they did say they would be advised by Lazard Frères & Co. Félix Robatyn, senior partner of Lazard, is understood to have discussed the pilots' offer last week with Mr. Trump.

The union contended that stockholders would be best served by separating the airline from UAL's auto and hotel interests. The company, which is changing its name to Allegis Corp. next month, described the pilots' proposal as "unsolicited," a term often used by management to convey a lack of interest.

Speaking of UAL's new name, Allegis, Mr. Trump said it was "better suited to the next world-class disease." He maintained that the change in name would cost "many millions of dollars."

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Compaq Founder Turns to Religion

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

William H. Murto, who co-founded Compaq Computer Corp. in 1982, is leaving that highly successful manufacturer of personal computers to pursue a religious vocation.

Mr. Murto, 41, is vice president for sales at Compaq, which is based in Houston. A Roman Catholic, married with three children, he said he would study for a master's degree in religious education in Houston. Beyond that, he said, he expects to work in some sort of Christian group, helping people in financial or spiritual need.

Five years ago Mr. Murto founded Compaq along with two other Texas Instruments executives, Joseph R. Cannon, now president and chief executive officer, and James M. Harris, now vice president of engineering. Compaq, with a line of personal computers compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp., reached the ranks of the Fortune 500 in three years, faster than any other company. It took Apple Computer Inc. five years. Compaq's 1986 sales were \$625 million.

Mr. Murto will be replaced as vice president of sales by Ross A. Cooley, director of corporate sales since 1985.

Mr. Murto said he first got "some inkling of the desire to reach out and help others" when he was in the U.S. Navy and saw the poverty in North Africa. "It had a great impact on me," he said.

Barclays Bank PLC of London has promoted John A. Kerslake to chief executive for North America, effective June 1, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Kerslake, 50, previously was general manager for personnel in London. He succeeds Brian G. Pearce, 53, who becomes executive director and chief financial officer of the bank's worldwide operations in London.

The International Organization of Consumers' Unions, with headquarters in The Hague, has named Peter Goldsmith its president from 1970 to 1975, and director-general effective Sept. 20. Mr. Goldsmith, 62, has headed Consumers' Association, Britain's big consumer organization, since 1964. He succeeds Lars Broch, 48, who is returning to Norway.

General Motors Corp. said Clifford J. Vaughn, vice president and managing director of GM do Brasil, will return to the United States as vice president of manufacturing at the Chevrolet-Pontiac-Canada group, a new post. Mr. Vaughn, 53, will be replaced in Brazil by Robert B. Stone, 56, vice president and managing director of GM de Mexico.

Alcan Aluminum Ltd. of Montreal has named J. Hugh Faulkner president of its Geneva branch with the mission of developing new business. Mr. Faulkner, 54, a Canadian, was transferred from Alcan's Indian Aluminum Co. subsidiary where he was chief executive, based in Calcutta.

Mr. Vaughn, 53, becomes executive director and chief financial officer at Salomon Brothers.

"They're finally finding other investments, in equities and plant and equipment — and Wall Street firms — that are more attractive," he said. In recent months, Nippon Life Insurance purchased a stake in Shearson Lehman Brothers, and Sumitomo Bank in Goldman, Sachs.

Japanese investments in the United States, indeed all foreign investments there, are only a fraction of total U.S. investments. And in the important subcategory of direct investment in factories, buildings and equipment, Japan accounts for only about 11 percent of the nearly \$200 billion from all foreigners, placing third behind the British and Dutch.

But the growing diversity of Japan's investment is bringing new potential frictions.

Quite apart from President Reagan's recent tariff decision, or the national security blowup last month over Fujitsu Ltd.'s attempt to buy Fairchild Semiconductor, or the bond market nervousness, Japanese investments have altered the dynamics of the U.S. economy.

INVEST: Despite Dollar's Decline, Japanese Funds Pour Faster Into U.S.

"You try to show me another capital market or economy that can handle the sums from Japan, and I'll ask you what you're drinking."

— Steven Roach, Morgan Stanley economist

that the dollar has hit bottom, predicted Shinji Sasaki, director of research and senior economist at Yamaichi Research Institute's New York office.

"It is possible to have a free fall of the dollar this year, even to as low as 120 to 130 yen," he said. In such a free fall, Japan would hold back new investment in Treasuries, and some funds now invested in Treasuries might even be pulled out and placed abroad. Mr. Sasaki said.

"But only temporarily," he insisted. "The money has to come back as soon as the Japanese decide the dollar has hit bottom. There is no other market in the world large enough and liquid enough to absorb our surplus funds."

The Japanese sent more than \$34 billion to the United States in net

bond research at Salomon Brothers.

"They're finally finding other investments, in equities and plant and equipment — and Wall Street firms — that are more attractive," he said. In recent months, Nippon Life Insurance purchased a stake in Shearson Lehman Brothers, and Sumitomo Bank in Goldman, Sachs.

Japanese investments in the United States, indeed all foreign investments there, are only a fraction of total U.S. investments. And in the important subcategory of direct investment in factories, buildings and equipment, Japan accounts for only about 11 percent of the nearly \$200 billion from all foreigners, placing third behind the British and Dutch.

But the growing diversity of Japan's investment is bringing new potential frictions.

Quite apart from President Reagan's recent tariff decision, or the national security blowup last month over Fujitsu Ltd.'s attempt to buy Fairchild Semiconductor, or the bond market nervousness, Japanese investments have altered the dynamics of the U.S. economy.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

U.S. \$30,000,000 floating rate notes 1982/1983

The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from April 9, 1987 up to October 9, 1987 as determined by the Reference Agent is 6% per cent per annum, namely U.S. \$35.27 per note of U.S. \$1,000.

Chemical Bank Home Loans

The Best UK Mortgages for Expatriates

* interest only * no capital repayment

* immediate funds available

Phone Barrie Lewis-Ranwell on 01-380 5019/5214

Rio Tinto-Zinc Pretax Profit Fell 2% in 1986, Sales Rose

Compiled by Out-Staff/Fren Dispatches

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the large British mining and industrial company, said Thursday that 1986 pretax profit dipped 2 percent to \$601.7 million pounds (\$970 million at current exchange rates) from \$614.4 million in 1985, as a result of a 10.3 percent

losses following its share sale in an Australian company, mining write-offs and the drop in oil prices.

However, it said, the predicted rise in industrial production in the United States and Europe should boost its 1987 performance.

Revenue rose 6.5 percent to \$3.3 billion from \$3.1 billion.

Profit attributable to shareholders fell 5 percent to \$245 million from \$257 million, while earnings per share also dropped, 78.9 pence from 83.1 pence.

However, the final dividend rose to 23.5 pence from 22 pence.

RITZ's results were at the upper end of forecasts and the company's shares rose 15 pence to close at 863 pence Thursday on the London Stock Exchange.

Extraordinary losses totaled \$21.8 million. In October, RITZ disposed of shares in CRA Ltd., the Australian mining company it founded, reducing its stake to 49

Guinness Said to Drop Saunders Claim

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Guinness PLC is backing off from earlier charges that its former chairman, Ernest Saunders, personally benefited from more than £3 million of what it asserts were unauthorized company payments, Mr. Saunders' lawyer said Thursday in the High Court.

The lawyer, Philip Heslop, said that while claims of suspected fraud and dishonesty had been made against Mr. Saunders in an affidavit by a Guinness director in a previous court hearing, there was no mention of suspected fraud or embezzlement with regard to Mr. Saunders in Guinness' "statement of claim" received this week in court.

The lawyer, Philip Heslop, said that while claims of suspected fraud and dishonesty had been made against Mr. Saunders in an affidavit by a Guinness director in a previous court hearing, there was no mention of suspected fraud or embezzlement with regard to Mr. Saunders in Guinness' "statement of claim" received this week in court.

Guinness had claimed, in the March 18 affidavit, that the payment was not disclosed to the full board, was not disclosed in Guinness' offer documents during its take-over of Distillers Co. last year and may have involved dishonest collusion between Mr. Ward and Mr. Saunders for personal gain.

Mr. Dowling said in his affidavit read Thursday that both Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ward must have

known that such a payment had to be disclosed to the board. "Instead of disclosing it, they concealed it," he asserted.

Mr. Saunders, in an affidavit read Wednesday, vigorously denied "allegations of fraud and breach of trust."

He said he was unaware that the £3 million placed in his Swiss account by Mr. Ward was part of the £5.2 million payment to Mr. Ward.

He denied authorizing the £5.2 million payment to Mr. Ward, but said he had "discussed the fee" with him.

Mr. Ward, in an affidavit read by his lawyer in the High Court on Thursday, repeated his earlier claims that the payment was a legitimate "success fee" for his consulting services and that the full £5.2 million went to him alone, despite £3 million of that sum having passed at Mr. Ward's request, through the Swiss bank account of Mr. Saunders.

He asserted that Mr. Saunders at no time benefited personally from any part of the £5.2 million.

He said such accusations were "scandalous and insupportable."

The proceedings continue on Friday, and a decision by the judge is expected soon.

Guinness had claimed, in the March 18 affidavit, that the payment was not disclosed to the full board, was not disclosed in Guinness' offer documents during its take-over of Distillers Co. last year and may have involved dishonest collusion between Mr. Ward and Mr. Saunders for personal gain.

Mr. Dowling said in his affidavit read Thursday that both Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ward must have

known that such a payment had to be disclosed to the board. "Instead of disclosing it, they concealed it," he asserted.

Mr. Saunders, in an affidavit read Wednesday, vigorously denied "allegations of fraud and breach of trust."

He said he was unaware that the £3 million placed in his Swiss account by Mr. Ward was part of the £5.2 million payment to Mr. Ward.

He denied authorizing the £5.2 million payment to Mr. Ward, but said he had "discussed the fee" with him.

Mr. Ward, in an affidavit read by his lawyer in the High Court on Thursday, repeated his earlier claims that the payment was a legitimate "success fee" for his consulting services and that the full £5.2 million went to him alone, despite £3 million of that sum having passed at Mr. Ward's request, through the Swiss bank account of Mr. Saunders.

He asserted that Mr. Saunders at no time benefited personally from any part of the £5.

DOLLAR: Baker's Remarks Send It to Low Against Yen, as Markets Test G-7 Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

central bank intervention sustained the dollar, one senior trader said. "The dam finally burst a little yesterday, when Mr. Baker described exchange rate adjustments as having been orderly."

Markets took this as a sign that the Reagan administration would not be unhappy if the dollar continued to decline at an even tempo.

Earlier, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, had suggested that the United States would be reluctant to raise interest rates to defend the dollar's exchange rate.

"In Washington, Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, warned Thursday against a further drop in the dollar's value against the yen.

London Dollar Rates

Class	Thurs.	Wed.
Deutsche Mark	1.6240	1.6232
Japanese yen	144.49	144.40
Swiss franc	1.5730	1.5725
British pound	1.6075	1.6115

Source: Reuters

asserting that exchange rate adjustments had begun to have an impact on Japan's current account surplus. But he told the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund that expectations of continued growth in the Japanese economy, fueled by domestic demand rather than exports was "premised on exchange rate stability."

The dollar closed in New York at 143.95 yen, down more than 2 yen

from Wednesday's close of 146.05. It was also down more than two pennies, closing at 1.6192 Deutsche marks, against 1.6300 Wednesday. Against the French franc, it closed at 6.0525, down from 6.0885.

It also fell against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6200, against \$1.6160 Wednesday.

To add to the dollar's problems, the House of Representatives rejected President Ronald Reagan's budget proposal for fiscal 1988 by an overwhelming majority.

The budget defeat caused worry in some quarters that government spending will not be curtailed and that the Treasury's borrowing needs might increase.

In the credit markets, the key 7.5

percent Treasury bonds of 2016, which traded as high as 95 1/32, retracted to a midday quote of 94 19/32 for a net loss of 13/16 for the day.

The dollar also nosedived at the end of an otherwise quiet European trading day.

M-1 Falls \$2 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$2 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$738.9 billion in the week ended March 30, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The previous week's M-1 level was revised down to \$740.9 billion from \$741.0 billion.

In London, the dollar closed at 144.60 yen, sharply down from 146.55 on Wednesday, at 1.6240 DM, down from 1.6388 on Wednesday, and at 1.5130 Swiss francs, down from 1.5275.

The pound, which was sidelined for most of the day, closed at \$1.6185, up from \$1.6130 on Wednesday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6288 DM, down from 1.6348 Wednesday, and in Zurich at 1.5185 Swiss francs, down from 1.5293.

In Paris, the dollar closed at 6.0865 French francs, down from 6.1105 Wednesday. (Reuters, UPI, NYT, AFP)

The G-7 Statement

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Here is a summary of the statement by the Group of Seven, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, issued after their meeting Wednesday in Washington.

• The ministers and governors reaffirmed the commitment to the cooperative approach agreed at the recent Paris meeting, and noted the progress achieved in implementing the undertakings embodied in the Louvre Agreement.

They agreed, however, that further actions will be essential to resist rising protectionist pressures, sustain global economic expansion and reduce trade imbalances.

In this connection they welcomed the proposals just announced by the governing Liberal Demo-

cratic Party in Japan for extraordinary and urgent measures to stimulate Japan's economy through early implementation of a large supplementary budget exceeding those of previous years, as well as unprecedented front-end loading of public works expenditures.

The government of Japan reaffirmed its intention to further open up its domestic markets to foreign goods and services.

• The ministers and governors reaffirmed the view that around current levels their currencies are within ranges broadly consistent with economic fundamentals and the basic policy intentions outlined at the Louvre meeting.

In that connection they welcomed the strong implementation of the Louvre Agreement.

They concluded that present and prospective progress in implementing the policy undertakings at the Louvre and in this statement provided a basis for continuing close cooperation to foster the stability of exchange rates.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low Net 4 P.M. Chgs

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low Net 4 P.M. Chgs

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Availabl

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

SPORTS

Rangers Shut Out Flyers, Kings Upset Oilers



Jack Nicklaus, left, and Arnold Palmer in Augusta: Between them, 10 Masters victories.

Tradition and Prestige Abound, But Is the Masters Still a Major?

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The 51st Masters golf tournament began Thursday with 70 to 80 players. Although it has most of the better known pros, its small field will exclude such players as Scott Hoch, who won last year's Vardon Trophy for the American professional with the best scoring average.

Roger Davis of Australia, winner of the 1986 British PGA Championship and Australian Open, will also be among the missing.

For these and other reasons the Masters, the first big tournament of each year, may no longer have the right to be classified as a major, along with the British and U.S. opens and the PGA Championship. At least that is the claim of some observers, who note that the other majors have twice as many starters, more impressive fields that provide a greater international flavor and many more potential winners.

Some say it may be time to include the Tournament Players Championship, which is played every March and has as strong a field as any, among the majors.

Despite the criticism, however, it remains a goal and point of pride for a player to be invited to the Masters. A ticket to the Augusta National is just about the toughest in sports.

Among the many attractions of the Masters is its tradition. Bobby Jones created the course and the event midway through the Depression; this tradition is not mistake.

There are ceremonies such as the annual champions dinner; there is the champions room, where only former Masters winners have locker space; there is the old white clubhouse, with the second-floor porch where Gene Sarazen holds court each year and tells the real story of his double eagle at 15 in 1935. There is the big lawn falling away to the first tee and 9th and 18th greens, a lawn where crowds gather all week under the big tree.

And all over the place almost anything that is nailed down — and some things not nailed down — are coated with a dull, dark, green paint. Even the sandwiches are wrapped in green. Of course, each year the winner puts on a dark green jacket, one he wears with pride.

Quirks of nature are among the many things not tolerated at Augusta. Azaleas in blooming reds and pinks are preferred by CBS Television and the tournament committee, and on at least two occasions in the 1970s, hothouse azaleas were substituted when the perennials on the grounds were nipped by an unexpected cold snap.

Despite its tradition, not all of the world's best pro golfers worship the Masters. Lee Trevino, who boycotted the event for a few years, said, "The purse money is not enough for a major. The commissioner may have to put pressure on Augusta and say, 'Get your money up with the other majors or my people won't play.'

Once you get by all the stage setting at the Masters, there is that one thing that really matters — the course.

Augusta National is not just a magnificently built course that has undergone many changes over the years — it is a respected test of the game. No golfer calls it easy and none calls it unfair, the way the pros often refer to the modern courses they play.

Augusta National is where Arnold Palmer excelled through walking up the 18th fairway to his four victories. That's where Jack Nicklaus charged over the back nine last year in 6-under-par-30 and 7-under 33 for the last 10 holes to victory and his sixth title here. No one at the Masters created more thrills than Nicklaus did a year ago, at 46, he was its oldest winner.

Nicklaus said, "The back nine at Augusta is the kind of thing that creates its own excitement. Every hole you play, there is the opportunity to make a birdie or a bogey or a double bogey. And when you make a run — just like I made 3 at the 10th and then Greg Norman made 6 there — there is still the opportunity to come back with a run of birdies."

"Some of the holes are not great," he said. "But they all provide the excitement. You probably wouldn't put 14, 17 and 18 in your list of greatest holes. But they all, at certain times, have played a certain amount of drama within the golf tournament."

"You might put 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 somewhere on a list of pretty exciting holes. The back nine provides all the game wants."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Many of the faces have changed, but the New York Rangers still look the same to the Philadelphia Flyers in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

With only 9 of 20 players from the team that upset Philadelphia in last year's National Hockey League

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

playoffs, the Rangers defeated the Flyers, 3-0, Wednesday in the first round of Patrick Division play.

Just as it was in last year's playoffs, goaltender Jean Vaillancourt was a factor for the Rangers, who finished the season fourth to the division champion Flyers.

In another opening-night upset, the Los Angeles Kings defeated the Edmonton Oilers, 5-2, in the Smythe Division.

But Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky ignited a four-goal first-period outburst with his 100th playoff point and Mats Naslund notched one goal and two assists to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory over the Boston Bruins. Robinson's goal seemed to unnerve the Bruins, who have failed in 17 consecutive attempts to eliminate Montreal

from a playoff round.

In Montreal, defenseman Larry Robinson scored a four-goal first-period outburst with his 100th playoff point and Mats Naslund notched one goal and two assists to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory over the Boston Bruins. Robinson's goal seemed to unnerve the Bruins, who have failed in 17 consecutive attempts to eliminate Montreal

from a playoff round.

In Hartford, Connecticut, Paul MacDermid tipped in a shot by Randy Ladozak at 2:20 of overtime as the Whalers came back from a two-goal deficit to win, 3-2, over the Quebec Nordiques. John Ogrodnik later drilled a shot past Whalers goalie Mike Liut, but officials ruled that it was after the buzzer.

Smythe Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry Robinson ignited a four-goal first-period outburst with his 100th

playoff game without a shutout.

In Washington, the Capitals defeated the New York Islanders, 4-3.

Mike Gartner scored 15 seconds into the game to touch off a three-goal Washington spurt in the first eight minutes. The Islanders, who trailed 4-1 midway through the final period, scored on goals by Mike Bossy and Bryan Trotter, the last at 18:57, to give the Caps a scare.

Adams Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry

Robinson scored a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory

over the Boston Bruins.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky

ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Capitals a 4-3 victory

over the New York Islanders.

Philadelphia's Mike Gartner

scored 15 seconds into the game

to touch off a three-goal

Washington spurt in the first

eight minutes.

The Islanders, who trailed 4-1

midway through the final period,

scored on goals by Mike

Bossy and Bryan Trotter, the last

at 18:57, to give the Caps a scare.

Adams Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry

Robinson ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory

over the Boston Bruins.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky

ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Capitals a 4-3 victory

over the New York Islanders.

Philadelphia's Mike Gartner

scored 15 seconds into the game

to touch off a three-goal

Washington spurt in the first

eight minutes.

The Islanders, who trailed 4-1

midway through the final period,

scored on goals by Mike

Bossy and Bryan Trotter, the last

at 18:57, to give the Caps a scare.

Adams Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry

Robinson ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory

over the Boston Bruins.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky

ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Capitals a 4-3 victory

over the New York Islanders.

Philadelphia's Mike Gartner

scored 15 seconds into the game

to touch off a three-goal

Washington spurt in the first

eight minutes.

The Islanders, who trailed 4-1

midway through the final period,

scored on goals by Mike

Bossy and Bryan Trotter, the last

at 18:57, to give the Caps a scare.

Adams Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry

Robinson ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory

over the Boston Bruins.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky

ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Capitals a 4-3 victory

over the New York Islanders.

Philadelphia's Mike Gartner

scored 15 seconds into the game

to touch off a three-goal

Washington spurt in the first

eight minutes.

The Islanders, who trailed 4-1

midway through the final period,

scored on goals by Mike

Bossy and Bryan Trotter, the last

at 18:57, to give the Caps a scare.

Adams Division

In Montreal, defenseman Larry

Robinson ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Canadians a 2-0 victory

over the Boston Bruins.

Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky

ignited a four-goal first-

period outburst with his 100th

playoff point and Mats Naslund

notched one goal and two assists

to give the Capitals a 4-3 victory

over the New York Islanders.

Philadelphia's Mike Gartner

scored 15 seconds into the game

to touch off a three-goal

Washington sp

